

BROTHERHOODS
APPROVE PLANS
FOR BIG STRIKE

Railroad Men Dissatisfied With
Course Pursued on Adamson
Law—Administration Said to
Be Prepared to Act

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Wednesday)—The plans of the four brotherhoods for a nationwide strike to begin Saturday, unless their demands for a basic eight-hour day are granted, was given here Tuesday by leaders of the brotherhoods. The administration is understood to be prepared to act, but just what this action will be is not made public. Secretary of Labor Wilson has been keeping the President in touch with the situation.

Railroad employees have repeatedly stated their dissatisfaction that the Adamson Law not only has not gone into effect and no decision on its validity been given, but with the alleged systematic action of the railroads is so operating that the information gathered by the special commission to study the practicability of the act is deceptive. At a meeting to be held in New York Thursday the brotherhood and railroad heads will have what it is stated will be a final conference, unless the railroads agree to the establishment of the eight-hour basic day, with time and a half for overtime. It is stated that all the demands are identical with those made last August when the strike was first threatened.

The brotherhoods informed the President March 7 of the meeting to be held tomorrow in New York, stating the position they proposed to take and including that in case of war the brotherhoods would cooperate with the Government.

A new plan has been evolved for use should the strike vote become operative.

The southeastern union officials were told by the brotherhood chiefs that the strike orders had been arranged so as to have the walkout begin on a certain group of roads at 7 p. m. (eastern standard time), Saturday, and gradually extend to all roads in the country by next Wednesday.

Each 24 hours until Wednesday a new group would be affected. This progressive system, the union men say, was adopted to avoid stopping traffic suddenly throughout the entire country and to give railroads a chance to prevent the strike's spread by meeting the union demands, if they wish.

"We will go before the railroads' representatives Thursday with our entire membership united behind our demands," said W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen.

Calls for meetings of local committees the next three days in about 15 cities all over the country, to receive final instructions for the strike, have

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

The British still continue to make steady gains on the western front. London reports that, during the past 24 hours, the Germans have been obliged to abandon their main defensive works of Bapaume and that the British have pushed forward their line. In this region, on a front of 2½ miles, to a depth of a mile. The British forces, in the course of this advance, have captured the village of Greveliers and the Loupart wood, thus carrying their line to within less than a mile and a half of the western outskirts of Bapaume. The British have also made gains north of Commeourt, and have successfully repulsed German attacks at several points further north.

The latest news from the Tigris shows that the British are keeping in close contact with the retreating Turkish forces north of Bagdad. General Maude's troops are now in occupation of Kasmije, some five miles north of the city, and gunboats are proceeding up the river in pursuit of the Turks. There is no news of importance from the remaining theaters; either in Europe or the Mid East.

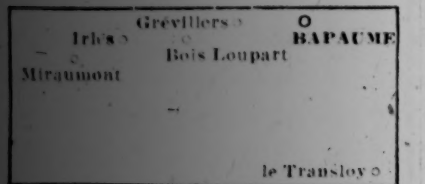


Diagram of Ancre front indicates position of Greveliers and Bois Loupart.

BERLIN, Germany (via Sayville wireless)—"In the Ancre sector," declared today's official report, "the British attacked in the afternoon without artillery preparation between Achiet le Petit and Greveliers and at night both sides of Bucquoy. They were repulsed under heavy losses and left 50 prisoners in our hands."

German Army Headquarters announced in last night's report:

"There has been lively fighting activity."

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BRITISH FORCES
ADD TO GAINS
BEYOND BAGDAD

Push Forward on Tigris and Capture Kasmije—Bagdad Welcomes British Troops

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lieut.-Gen. F. S. Maude, telegraphing late on Sunday night, gives the following details leading up to and following the capture of Bagdad early on Sunday.

"Saturday evening we maintained close touch with the enemy on both

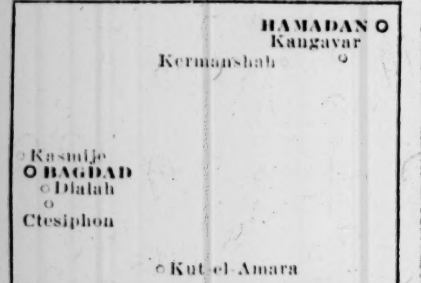


Diagram of Tigris front shows position of Kasmije, which has been occupied by British cavalry.

banks of the Tigris south of Bagdad. During the night the enemy evacuated his entire trench line, while we pushed forward in close contact.

"Before dawn on Sunday a general

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GREAT BRITAIN
TO DEBATE NEW
DUTY ON COTTON

Question Will Be Raised When
Austen Chamberlain Moves
Contribution From India's Revenues
Go to Help Cost of War

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—A very important debate will take place today in the House of Commons on the motion of Austen Chamberlain, consenting that a contribution of £100,000,000 charged on the revenues of India shall be made toward the cost of the war. On behalf of the Lancashire members, Mr. Barton will move and Sir J. Rutherford will second the addition of the following words: "So far as such charge does not involve the imposition of increased customs duty on cotton goods imported into India without countervailing excess duty."

In some quarters it was anticipated that this discussion might result in a serious blow to the Government but it is now considered certain that Mr. Asquith will take no action calculated to precipitate a general election. It is understood that Mr. Asquith, who will speak in today's debate will express his regret at the breach of decision not to raise controversial questions during the war and will defend the free trade view but will leave it to his followers to vote as they please.

A large number, it is assumed, will refrain from voting, but many Lancashire members will go into a slashing lobby against the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George yesterday received a deputation drawn from the deputation which waited on Austen Chamberlain and from Lancashire members. It is understood he was as uncompromising as Mr. Chamberlain. He spoke of the gravity of the present situation and the necessity of maintaining a united front at the present moment. The Government, he held, had taken a decision which could not be modified and he appealed to Lancashire to submit to the sacrifice.

The deputation, on its side, remained entirely unconvinced and consultation was immediately held with Lancashire members, when the amendment already referred to by Mr. Chamberlain's motion was drawn up. One view advocated at this meeting was that members should argue on the line that the question of the Indian Government increasing duties should not be decided until the Imperial Conference had considered the matter. On the other hand, it was argued that Lancashire would never accept duties in any circumstances, and on this basis the amendment was drawn up.

One proposal to be put forward is that as the Indian Government are to pay off £100,000,000 at the rate of £6,000,000 a year, £1,000,000 of which is to come from import duties, the Indian Government should be asked to postpone payment of this particular £1,000,000 until its financial position was such that it could be paid off without import duties.

Lord Islington will move a resolution similar to Mr. Chamberlain's in the House of Lords, and a hostile amendment will be moved by Lord Beauchamp.

Flying Corps' Efforts

House of Commons Hears Statement
On Air Fighting

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Speaking yesterday in the House of Commons Mr. MacPherson, under-

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SOUTH AMERICA
DISAPPROVES OF
U-BOAT ATTACKS

Southern Sentiment Shows Much
in Favor of Monroe Doctrine
and Defends the American
Form of Government

Questioning as to where the South American republics stand with reference to the belligerents in the European War, and also with reference to the United States in its relations with Germany, has become rather general within the last few days. As an answer to some of this questioning The Christian Science Monitor has secured an article from a special representative, who has just returned from a tour through the South American republics, during which he had opportunity to observe conditions and come in contact with men of affairs in all the principal countries.

That South America is most deeply interested and affected by the present developments in relation to the United States and Germany, is revealed to the most casual observer. The newspapers give front pages to telegrams from virtually every country involved in the conflict, while crowds of men stand about the bulletin boards where the last reports are recorded. While it must be remembered that the Latin Americans as a whole, with the possible exception of the Chileans, are not by temperament a belligerent people, the striking and unusual conditions now existing have stirred them very deeply and the effect upon relations with the United States is observable in several ways.

In the first place whatever may be said by captious critics regarding the attitude of the Latin-American to the Monroe doctrine, the leading statesmen of the larger South American republics give the impression that they believe this doctrine is of real and mutual advantage to the two Americas, especially in a time like this. These men, while differing in many respects

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STATE OF WAR
EXISTS IN FACT,
GERMANS CLAIM

Papers Assert the United States,
in Effect, in Conflict Against
Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Koelnische Zeitung, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung all assert that a state of war already exists in fact between Germany and the United States.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES
IN DETAINED TRUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—According to a statement by Reuter the trunk taken from the Frederik VIII at Halifax is on its way to London for examination. The trunk, which was in charge of a passenger, was sealed and was stated to contain diplomatic correspondence from the Swedish Minister at Washington to his Government. As it was found, however, that the seals had been broken, the Swedish Minister was asked for a guarantee that the trunk contained nothing besides official dispatches from himself and to agree to an examination in the presence of British officials. Both propositions were refused and the trunk was therefore detained.

Trunk Had Seals Broken

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European bureau learns on inquiry in reliable quarters that the trunk discovered at Halifax with seals broken is being duly dispatched to London for examination. It is pointed out that while suspicion is naturally aroused owing to the seals being broken, too much importance need not be attached to the circumstances, since it should be remembered the United States secret service will doubtless have watched movements of all concerned closely. It need not, therefore, be assumed that startling discoveries will necessarily result from an examination of the trunk by representatives of the Swedish legation in the presence of a British official.

AUSTRIAN CABINET
CRISIS IMMINENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—A Vienna telegram states that an Austrian Cabinet crisis is imminent and Count Clem Martinic, the Austrian Premier, will probably be succeeded by Count Czernin, now Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, while Count Tisza will take the foreign portfolio. Count Andrássy succeeding him as Hungarian Premier at the head of a coalition Cabinet.

BRITAIN LOOKS
FOR NEWS OF
BAPAUME'S FALL

German Military Critic Regards
Retirement as Preliminary to
New Big Movement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The fall of Bapaume is now expected as a result of the latest messages from France. Statements in the German press by Major Morah and others indicating that the German retirement is a strategic move and is preliminary, as at Tannenberg, to a movement aimed at overwhelming the British forces, are noted with interest but without alarm.

It is quite clear that while earlier phases of the movement were carried out by the Germans with considerable success, the British have also shown marked success in moving up their big guns, and that these had their influence in compelling the "strategic movement" referred to.

The German defensive positions between Irls and Ligny, and particularly between Irls and Greveliers, appear to have been swept out of existence by the bombardment of the British guns, with the result that, as reported today, German defensive positions on the ridge covering Bapaume to the west had to be abandoned.

Loupard wood and Greveliers, which fell to the British, were the last defenses to the west of Bapaume, and it is considered that the Germans will not attempt to hold the town except by rear guards. The German main positions appear to be on the ridge behind Bapaume.

What the German intentions are is not yet clear from information available. It is certainly interesting that German military circles in Berlin, according to Americans lately returned from there, have for a long time discussed the question of beginning maneuver warfare in the west, arguing that in open warfare they would prove more than a match for the new British army, which is assumed to have been wholly trained for trench warfare. Major Morah appears to assume that the British are completely mystified by their move. Mystification is not apparent in British military circles.

TRADE BOARD
ORDERS A CUT
IN COAL PRICES

Anthracite Producers Are Told
That Operating Expenses Are
Not Higher, But in Fact
Lower in Some Cases

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal prices should be reduced this spring, the Federal Trade Commission has told the anthracite producers, the commission having heard that those in control plan to give no reductions, or less reductions than usual, this spring, on the plea of increased cost of production.

In its inquiry into the cost of mining anthracite, the report on which soon will be issued, the commission has obtained detailed information on the costs of companies which mined in 1916 about 75 per cent of the total production of anthracite.

"This information," says the commission, "obtained directly from the records of the companies referred to, indicates no increase in average cost in the last four months of 1916, and further indicates an actual decrease of cost in the case of some of the companies whose cost of production is high."

"Judging from the tonnage produced in January, 1917, there is no reason to believe that costs thus far in 1917 would materially change the average shown by the figures compiled from September to December, 1916. Therefore, it is the opinion of the commission that further increases in circular prices this spring by failure to grant the customary discounts could not be justified on the basis of increased cost."

The commission makes this statement in advance of its forthcoming report.

"This statement," the commission says further, "does not refer to the increases in circular prices of all anthracite in May, 1916, nor to the price which have prevailed on part of the tonnage this fall and winter, concerning which the commission will make a report in the near future. The cost data already compiled by the commission are conclusive against further price increases this spring."

U. S. Control Urged

Massachusetts Real Estate Ex-
change Acts on Coal Situation

At a meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange in Boston yesterday a resolution was adopted to be presented to Governor McCall, recommending that he propose to the Legislature that it memorialize Congress by asking that a commission be appointed to investigate the possibility of introducing Government ownership and corporate management of the coal mines of the country. The resolution asserts that "abnormal high prices of coal, causing

(Continued on page five, column two)

CHINA SEVERES
RELATIONS WITH
GERMAN EMPIRE

Government Seizes Merchant
Vessels of Central Power,
Sends Crews Ashore and Puts
Armed Guards Aboard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Diplomatic relations between China and Germany were broken by China today, according to an official message to the Navy Department.

The Chinese Government has seized all German merchant vessels, about six in number, in Shanghai harbor, and the crews have been sent ashore. Armed guards have been placed aboard the vessels.

The message came from the senior naval commander in Chinese waters, and was as follows:

"China severed diplomatic relations with Germany today and has seized all German merchant vessels, which are lying in port of Shanghai, about six in number, and has sent all crews on shore and placed armed guards on board of all vessels."

China is expected to help supply the Allies from her great store of metals and five big munition factories.

The German vessels seized were small boats, which had been interned for many months.

Shortly after receiving the Navy message, the State Department received the following message from Minister Reinsch:

"China has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. German Minister will be handed his passports today."

German Pledge Given

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Wednesday)—Germany handed a reply to the Chinese note to the Foreign Office on Saturday. The note expressed Germany's inability to alter her submarine policy, but declared that every care will be taken of Chinese life and property. The Senate, however, by 168 votes to 37 approved the diplomatic policy of the Government, including the severance of relations with Germany.

NORWEGIAN SHIP
CARRYING RELIEF
CARGO IS SUNK

Vessel With Grain for American
Relief Committee Is Attacked
Without Warning

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—According to the Norwegian Mercantile Shipping Gazette, the new Norwegian steamer Lars Fostenes, 2118 tons, has been sunk outside the blockade zone.

The steamer was carrying a cargo of grain for the American relief committee from the United States to Rotterdam and was sunk without warning.

Norway's Losses

Sinking of Relief Ships Causes Great
Indignation

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from Its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—Referring to a cable of The Christian Science Monitor announcing the Norwegian submarine losses in February, information since received increases these losses from 36 to 53 vessels. The tonnage of vessels lost was 73,205.

Great indignation has been caused in Norway by the sinking of Belgian relief ships, constituting as they do a blow against nonbelligerents and suffering people. The supplies of fuel for consumption in private houses gave production of coke from the gas works is wholly insufficient and only people fetching in bags are supplied, despite the rigorous climatic conditions.

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CHILE PROTESTS
TO BRITAIN ON
STOPPING LINER

Taking of German Steamship
Agent From the Maipos Is
Made Ground of Complaint

SANTIAGO, Chile (Wednesday)—The Chilean Government today made formal protest to Great Britain over the recent stoppage of the liner Maipos on the high seas and the taking therefrom of Captain Krauss, the German agent of the Kosmos Line.

The incident referred to occurred early in February. It appears Captain Krauss was making a voyage which, he supposed, would not take him through any but territorial waters. The captain of the Maipos, a British subject, knowing that his passenger was sought by the British patrol fleet and accused of revealing shipping information to the German raider, purposely maneuvered his ship so that she passed out of territorial waters. A British warship promptly overhauled the Maipos and took the German off.

MAINE POTATO
MEN ARE BEFORE
U. S. GRAND JURY

High Cost of Foodstuffs Inves-
tigation Is Resumed in Boston
Under the Direction of U. S.
District Attorney Anderson

Maine potato growers and dealers came to Boston today in response to summons to appear before the United States Grand Jury, which is investigating the high cost of foodstuffs under the direction of George W. Anderson, United States district attorney. The Grand Jury resumed its inquiry in the Federal Building today after a recess since last Friday.

It is understood that Government inspectors have been at work in Maine for some weeks gathering evidence and statistics relative to the potato situation in Aroostook County. Growers and large potato dealers have said that there has been no attempt to corner the Maine potato market and have stated that the situation was largely the result of inadequate transportation facilities. The evidence gathered by the investigators will be placed before the Grand Jury.

Approximately 100 members of the West End Mothers League met at 38 Causeway Street last night and appointed a committee to call on the rabbis with the object of having the authorized meatcutters prevented from continuing their work while the women have a boycott on chickens. Committees reported on the boycott of chicken, potatoes, beans, onions, and also on the picketing of shops. Mrs. Eva Hoffman, head of the league, advised the members to avoid creating any disturbances during the boycott. She said that the league now had 250 members enrolled.

Some causes of the high cost of living will be discussed at the Ford Hall Town Meeting tomorrow night. The speakers will include Dr. Patrick H. Mulweeney of the Boston Health Department, James O'neal, who is State secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist Party, and Morris Pouzner, a grocer. Other speakers will be announced later, and persons attending the meeting will be allowed to speak for three minutes.

Potatoes Go to Cuba

Maine Tubers Sell There for About
\$1.25 a Bushel Above Boston Prices

Maine potatoes are selling in Cuban markets for about \$1.25 a bushel higher than in Boston and another large shipment is expected to leave Boston for Havana, tomorrow, when

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AMERICAN SHIP
TORPEDOED; NO
WARNING GIVEN

Submarine Refuses to Assist Sur-
vivors in Lifeboats—All of
Crew Saved—Report by the
American Consul

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The American steamer Algonquin, bound for London and laden with foodstuffs, was torpedoed without warning on Monday morning.

All of the crew of 27 were saved. The submarine refused to assist the survivors in the lifeboats.

The report of the torpedoing was issued by the American consul.

Captain Cables Report

Algonquin Was Recently Trans-
ferred to American Registry

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Star Line, owners of the submarine American steamer Algonquin, today received the following cablegram from Captain Nordberg: "U-boat subma-
rined Algonquin March 12, all saved."

The Algonquin sailed from New York Feb. 29, after some difficulty in assembling her crew. She was recently transferred from British to American registry. She was reported at the time of sailing to have 11 Americans in her crew.

She was commanded by Capt. A. Nordberg, a naturalized American citizen, and was loaded with about 2000 tons of cargo at the foot of Green Street, Brooklyn. Her sailing date indicated she would reach the war zone about March 8. Apparently the cable of her sinking indicates a slower trip.

After having stated that all members of the crew were naturalized Americans, officials of the American Star Line checked up their records and said they could not state positively that more than 11 were United States citizens.

The members of the crew, all Americans, were: Frank J. Yearney, F. Heinselman, F. Dogarden, M. Ryan, Charles Zuringa, F. Morzezo, Allen Hopkins, Charles Schantz, William Grasser, Robert Hackett, E. Zimmermann, M. Lopez, Manuel Domez, Polito Luna, C. R. Porres, A. Salina, A. Ruiz, M. Sepulveda, A. Nomez, T. Salagar, Frank Johnston, Alex. Panel, A. Toman, F. Fornerson.

Fornerson and four other men were released from service on Feb. 17, reducing the number of officers and men to 23. Each of the men received a war bonus for making the trip, the amount ranging from \$25 to \$100.

A list of known United States members of the Algonquin's crew, with their addresses, as issued at the offices of the American Star Line, follows:

F. G. Yearney, 360 Main Street, Detroit; William T. Holmes, Pittsburgh; Charles Schultz, New York; E. Zimmermann, 346 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; T. Fornerson, 1908 Park Avenue, Baltimore; Allen Hopkins, Ellsworth, Me. Other United States citizens were in the crew, but their names and addresses were not available.

The cargo of the ship was provisions, consigned from Swift & Co. The ship was valued at \$100,000 and the cargo at approximately \$1,000,000, the line officials announced. The Algonquin was not armed, the American Star Line stated. Line officials said there were 23 men in the crew.

The Algonquin was formerly in lake traffic and was put in trans-Atlantic service when the demand for bottoms became so great that many lake ships were bought for such service.

Lloyds lists the Algonquin, registered at Port Arthur, Ont., as a steel screw, three-masted steamer of 1806 tons. She was built in 1888 at Glasgow and was formerly owned by the Wasis S. S. Co. Ltd. of Pictou, N. S.

When she was transferred to the American Star Line she was put under American registry and flew the United States flag.

The Algonquin was placed under American registry in December by the American Star Line, of which John D. Stephanadis, the actual owner, is a director. The ship was insured for her full value.

Officers of the line said today that the consignment from Swift & Company alone was valued at \$800,000 and that in addition there was a general cargo estimated at about \$700,000, making the total cargo value about \$1,500,000.

The chief engineer of the Algonquin was F. Schultz, a native of Germany, but a naturalized American. Most of the members of the crew, it was said, were naturalized citizens. The line officials stated positively that there were only 23 persons aboard, despite the fact that information from London gave the number as 27.

The officials of the line were congratulating themselves upon the safe arrival of the Fordonia, at Genoa, from Mobile at the moment when

(Continued on page four, column two)

APPEAL FOR AID FOR MILLION IN NEED IN EAST

People of United States Asked
for Still Further Contributions
to Keep Armenians and Others
From Perishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Latest cablegrams and reports as set forth in a pamphlet just issued by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief shows that more than 1,000,000 persons are now starving in Armenia, Syria, Caucasus, Persia and Palestine, that aid from the Turkish Government is impossible, and that American charity offers the only road of escape from a terrible situation. At least \$5,000,000 a month is needed to provide the barest necessities. Fortunately the channels heretofore used for distribution of relief among these people are still open, and even though the last American should leave the Turkish Empire, the relief work of the committee, the pamphlet states, would still be carried forward by other reliable sympathetic neutrals who have heretofore been cooperating and will accept additional responsibilities as required.

An appeal from Mesopotamia reads: "We wait in intense expectancy for reassuring reports from America. We are in a position of terrible responsibility. Hundreds of thousands are dependent on us for a little bread day by day. We have brought these thus far. Any let-up now would mean disaster and defeat and indescribable suffering. We cannot hesitate; rather must there be larger contributions and increased activities to partially meet the needs."

A message from F. Willoughby Smith, United States Consul at Tiflis, dated Feb. 28, 1917, says: "Caucasian committee already supporting thousands of orphans. Investigations indicate that 40,000 fatherless children await your answer to our request for support. Cotton and wool industries in full swing. Distribution of bedding and clothing well under way and very acceptable as winter is severe."

An appeal from Erivan, signed Raynolds, Yarrow, Gracey, Maynard, and dated Feb. 5, 1917, reads: "Rough estimates place number of orphans or fatherless children between 15,000 and 20,000. About 7000 of these in orphanages. Strongly urge appropriation \$275,000 for destitute fatherless children."

Another statement from Erivan says: "In every place the refugees were found to be in great need of clothing and bedding. Those who have come to the Caucasus as a result of the recent retreat are quite destitute. We have opened a shop to employ as many as possible. Thus many provide for their own needs and have the moral benefit which comes from occupation."

From the American Hospital the following message has been received: "With the taking off of many bread-winners the general distress is increasing, and now the people are pouring in from the villages in wretched condition, sick, barefoot, ragged and hungry. New orphans are coming to us every day with the alternative of perishing or else being taken into Moslem houses unless we can adopt them. Must we turn them away? We dislike to force new appeals upon you all the time but the stern facts confront us and what else can we do? We thank you most warmly for the financial backing that you have given us thus far."

"There are over 15,000 of these Greek refugees," another report reads. "They are absolutely penniless and nearly naked. The cold here is severe and their suffering is intense. They often spend the nights in the open fields. The need is awful. For the next three months it is to be an opportunity to save thousands from actual starvation. Something must be done at once."

"The problem, you see, increases in magnitude and complexity," explains another correspondent. "To what extent shall we attempt to meet the wants of the suffering people of Asia Minor? You have granted my request for \$1,000,000 a month, but already these new features spoken of above have carried the demand for relief funds far beyond this figure."

"The difficult question is where to stop—at what point among equally deserving people can we draw the line between those who may be assisted, and those to whom we must refuse the means for obtaining daily bread?"

"When peace is once more declared," the committee asserts in an appeal following the reports just quoted, "there will be revealed a desolation of poverty such as the world has never known and America cannot understand—broken families, homeless orphans, defenseless women, helpless multitudes, exiled from their destroyed villages and barren fields. Seed and similar implements must be provided and at least six months continued warfare waged with gaunt famine and disease before the exiles can find new lodgings, and the first simplest foodstuffs produced from the soil."

"Unless large sums are available to provide food, seed and other help in the rehabilitation period, many thousands more will perish in the process and all will endure untold and unnecessary hardships."

"All printing, postage, collecting and administrative expenses from New York are met privately. One hundred cents of every dollar given for relief that reaches the treasurer in New York is cabled through trustworthy neutral agencies to the embassies or

councils at various distribution centers."

Contributions should be sent to the treasurer, Charles F. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Families in America may assume the support of families in Armenia on the basis of 10 cents per capita per day.

COMMITTEE TO VIEW EMIGRATION PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary for the Colonies has appointed a committee to deal with emigration after the war. The work before this committee may be summarized as follows:

1. To consider and report on the measures to be taken for settling within the Empire former soldiers who may desire to emigrate after the war.

2. To collect and prepare for distribution to intending emigrants of this class information which shall show clearly the nature of any facilities afforded by the governments of the dominions and states.

3. To advise as to the best methods of making this information accessible to the troops.

4. To make recommendations as to the steps which should be taken by His Majesty's Government in concert with the governments of the states and dominions for the constitution of a central authority to supervise and assist such emigration.

The following persons have been appointed to serve on the committee: The Rt. Hon. Lord Tennyson, P. C., G. C. M. G. (chairman), Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M. P., (Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Labor), the Lord Burnham, Sir Timothy A. Coghlan, I. S. O., (agent-general for New South Wales), Mr. H. H. Fawcett (Assistant Secretary, War Office), the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia), Sir H. Rider Haggard, Commissioner D. C. Lamb of the Salvation Army, the Hon. Sir Peter McBride (Agent-General for Victoria), the Hon. Sir John McCall, M. D., (Agent-General for Tasmania), the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K. C. M. G. (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Mr. T. C. Macnaghten (chairman, Committee of Management, emigrants' information office), Mr. J. I. Macpherson, M. P., (Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for War), Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Newton Moore, K. C. M. G., (Agent-General for Western Australia), Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P., (permanent secretary, Board of Agriculture), Sir Owen Phillips, K. C. M. G. M. P., Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., (parliamentary secretary, Board of Trade), Major Sir Thomas Robinson, K. C. M. G., (Agent-General for Queensland), the Rt. Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K. C. C. M. G., (High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa), Mr. A. D. Steele-Maitland, M. P., (Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the Colonies), the Hon. P. G. Strutt, Mr. Aubrey V. Symonds, C. B., (Assistant Secretary, Local Government Board), Mr. Bruce Walker, (Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg), and the Hon. Frederick Young (Agent-General for South Australia).

The Secretary of State has further appointed Mr. E. J. Harding, of the Colonial Office to be secretary, and Mr. F. W. Pennefather to be assistant secretary to the committee.

BUREAU FINDS PLACES FOR THE NEW YORK IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Public Employment Bureau is cooperating with the recruiting officers of the Army and Navy, and the police and street cleaning departments. The officers who are building up these defensive forces have found a new use for the bureau because it is now the principal center to which unemployed men resort for information about opportunities. The Navy especially is seeking for information about citizens who have had training or experience in naval work. It is using its own methods for getting in touch with these men.

In January, not including the number of persons recruited for the Government, the bureau registered 1837 men and 953 women for work; 3025 employers called upon the bureau to select suitable persons for 3320 positions. The bureau has received notice that 1078 men and 1448 women, or a total of 2526, have been found acceptable and placed at work. This is twice the number in January, 1916.

Features have been the number of calls for engine room help, the slackening call for laborers, except at low rates, and the early call for farm hands.

TEXAS PROTECTION OF CHILD LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—With the passage of the Westbrock bill by the Senate, 25 to 3, Texas is assured of a child labor law the most stringent that has ever been undertaken in this State. The bill as passed by the Senate and as it is practically assured of approval, prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age to labor in or about any factory, mill, workshop, laundry, telegraph office or messenger service, theater, motion picture show or other place of amusement; or of any child under 17 years of age to labor in or about any distillery, brewery or other place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or kept, or in any mine, quarry or place where explosives are used; or any child under the age of 17 years doing messenger service that requires calling at places in which child labor is prohibited. The bill has several exceptions.

HOW BRITAIN EXERCISES THE RIGHT OF SEARCH

Case of Westward-Bound Vessels
Considered—Origin Rather
Than Destination Decides the
Question of Seizure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dealing with the case of westward-bound ships, the Committee on the Administration of the Order in Council of March, 1915, point out that it is the origin rather than the destination of the cargo upon which, apart from questions of ownership, the seizure depends. The decision of this question rests with the Enemy Exports Committee, which sits every day at the Foreign Office, and it is composed of representatives of the Foreign Office, Admiralty, and Board of Trade. Its labors are much simplified by the fact that it has been found possible, by the use of certificates of origin and licenses, to give free passage to the bulk of west-bound traffic.

The best evidence, perhaps, of the advantages of such arrangements in abridging delay is that during the last six months this committee has ordered only some 10 ships into port for discharge, while many ships have been allowed to proceed without their papers coming before the committee at all. Even in cases where the ship's papers are laid before the committee for consideration, a delay is not necessarily involved. Westward-bound ships often, and liners almost invariably, call of their own accord at a United Kingdom port. In such cases their papers are taken off in the Downs or at Kirkwall as the case may be, and, if in order, are transmitted to meet the ship at her port of call.

If it is decided to release a ship, instructions are sent by telegram either to the Board of Customs or to the naval authorities in the Downs, and she is allowed to proceed forthwith. If it is decided that cargo is to be seized, instructions to that effect are similarly given to the Admiralty marshal as well as to the Board of Customs, particularizing the items which are to be discharged. The Admiralty marshal then telegraphs the necessary orders to the customs officers at the port at which the ship is lying, who, acting on behalf of the marshal, make the formal affidavit of seizure. It is to be noted that, at this stage and in all subsequent dealings with cargo which has been ordered to be discharged, the customs officers at the various ports act as agents for the Admiralty marshal.

Simultaneously with the instructions to his agents, the Admiralty marshal gives the Admiralty Committee for the Diversion of Ships in War Time particulars of the ship and of the quantity and nature of the cargo to be discharged. This committee, by a system of daily returns, keeps in touch with the conditions prevailing in the various ports, and assigns to the ship the most suitable port for her discharge. This decision involves many considerations. Regard must be had to the size and draft of the ship, to the facilities of the port for dealing with the particular cargo to be discharged, to the supply of labor, and to the accessibility of markets, particularly if the cargo is perishable.

The materials for such a decision are all before the committee in their daily advices, and they have the additional advantage that their secretary is a member of the Port and Transit Committee which was created to inquire into "all the difficulties and congestion arising at ports in the United Kingdom and to regulate the work and traffic thereat." The report which this committee receives, disclosing fully the position at all ports in regard to berths, labor, etc., is through the secretary, at the disposal of the Committee for the Diversion of Ships. The selection of a port, however, is not finally made until the port authority has been communicated with by telephone, and it has been definitely ascertained that the cargo can be dealt with. Thus the committee confirm the correctness of their own decision and the port authorities on their side are informed of all that is material for them to know before the ship starts from the port of detention.

It has occasionally happened on Saturday afternoons or on Sundays that there has been no responsible person at the port of discharge to give the assurance that the ship could be dealt with if ordered there, and a ship has consequently remained at the port of detention until such assurance could be obtained. This appears to us to be a defect in practice rather than in method. Such occurrences have been infrequent and the remedy is obvious. Subject to this exception and to the fact that application has sometimes to be made to many ports without success, the choice is made promptly. The name of the port is forthwith communicated to the Admiralty marshal, who now has jurisdiction over the cargo, and by him to his agents.

A ship which has been required to discharge is taken under an armed guard to the designated port and there awaits her turn. How soon she can be dealt with depends upon the degree of congestion of labor available and the supply of labor available. Undoubtedly these factors have not been such as to favor a speedy discharge; but we find that every available facility has been provided and, unless preferential treatment is to be accorded to diverted ships, quicker dispatch is not feasible. Having discharged the required items of her cargo, the ship has not to await a further reference to the committee or the Admiralty marshal, but obtains her clearance forthwith. Subse-

quent evidence may, of course, cast suspicion on further items of the cargo, but should their discharge involve the removal of the hatches a second time, the practice is to give the ship the benefit of the doubt.

This brings the dealings with the suspect cargo down to the time of its discharge from the ship. In all subsequent proceedings the procurator-general's department and the Prize Court are alone concerned. The affidavit of seizure having already been made, the first step taken by the procurator-general before preparing the case for trial is, in the interest of claimants, to give notice of the seizure to the consuls of those countries whose nationals are concerned. The goods have been put into the Prize Court on the authority of the Contraband Committee or of the Enemy Export Committee. The necessity for prompt decision by these committees renders it imperative that they should act on evidence less formal and conclusive than that which is required in a court of law.

While the materials before them may raise so strong a presumptive case against the goods as amply to justify a provisional detention, the preparation of the formal case and of the evidence to be put before the Prize Court necessarily involves a much more detailed and comprehensive inquiry. The procurator-general, who is also the treasury solicitor, controls the whole of the Prize Court work. The actual litigation is conducted by the law courts branch of his department, which is in touch both with the Contraband Committee and the War Trade Intelligence Department. A representative attends the meetings of the Contraband Committee, and a branch of the department works in the War Trade Intelligence Department. This branch receives from the War Trade Intelligence Department its report to the Contraband Committee, and from the representative attending the Contraband Committee, a report of the grounds for the committee's decision. The procurator-general's department has easy access to the materials assembled in the War Trade Intelligence Department, and is in a position to carry the inquiry beyond the point at which it was presented to the Contraband Committee.

The cases to be presented are of great complexity; the essential documents have generally to be procured from other countries, often after much difficulty and delay, and since the possibility of fabrication cannot be ignored, the genuineness of the documents when forthcoming may have to be tested by further investigation. If, in the course of preparing the case the procurator-general is satisfied that he is not likely to succeed ultimately in releasing the goods upon his application, any undue delay the committee emphasize, can be controlled by an application, on the part of the claimant, to the court. Such applications have been very few. On the other hand, applications by claimants for postponement of trial have been numerous.

With regard to the Prize Court itself, the report states that it is well able to deal with all and more than all, the cases ready for trial. Not only are there no arrears, but the court disposes of its business by sitting three or four days a week.

SILK TRADE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at the annual meeting and luncheon of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, held recently at Cannon Street Hotel under the presidency of Mr. Frank Warner, Sir Henry Birchmore emphasized the importance, in view of after-war problems, of the organization of trades on a basis of common interest, the main object being the pooling of knowledge and experience for the use of all.

A question to which the textile industries committee was giving particular attention, he said, was that of tariffs and Government assistance to industry. Business men, economists and politicians agreed that national security depended upon their independence of foreign supplies. Large and splendid as were the other branches of the textile industry, the silk trade was the flower of it, and the speaker hoped and believed that the Government would encourage—he should not object to the word "protect"—it so that it might be restored to the position it ought to hold in a country holding the premier place in textile industries.

The chairman denied the contention commonly made that the silk trade was not essential and that the men engaged in it should be sent to work in the coal mines. Pointing out that the enormous quantity of the output of the trade was used for war purposes, and little was left for articles of luxury, he maintained that it was an essential industry and he hoped it would be treated as such.

Dr. Heath of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, said the advisory committee watched the growth and activity of the association with great interest. Since they first got into relationship with the association they had been able to establish, with the help of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, a very large fund, which would be spent or placed at the disposal of the department. The balance would not be returned to the treasury, but would be held as a fund and expended at the discretion of the department in cooperation with the industries of the country for the purposes of research. They had also obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue a promise that contributions made by a firm to an approved association for the establishment of research, partially under Government control, should not be subject to income tax or excess profits duty.

At the annual meeting £400 was received as the association's share toward the expense of research.

GOMEZ CAPTURE AS RELATED BY A STAFF MEMBER

Chief of Cuban Rebellion Was
Taken by Surprise, Says
Colonel Cespedes, Who Gives
Details of Battle of Placetas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, a relative of the Cuban Minister at Washington and a colonel on the staff of Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, who was brought here after being wounded in the fight wherein Gomez was captured, tells an interesting story of the taking of the chief of Cuba's rebellion.

Dr. Cespedes declared that the revolutionary movement was precipitated by the discovery of the Government, and that he had hastily gone from his home, attired in his tuxedo, and caught the first train for Santa Clara, where he met General Gomez and the rebel chiefs.

The military plans of General Gomez, he declared, were copied after those of Gen. Antonio Maceo, but the invasion fell through because of various circumstances. The first discovery of the rebels was in the blowing up of the Jatibonico Bridge by the Government forces, preventing an invasion of Santa Clara and forcing an entire change of plans. It was then planned to begin a march on Havana, General Gomez having, he declares, 12,000 men. These he first divided into numerous small bands for the purpose of permitting them to scour the country for weapons, since the rebel supply of arms had been exhausted.

General Gomez with the largest force continued marching until La Crisis sugar mill was reached. Here the second disaster occurred when Government troops decisively defeated the rebels. Dr. Cespedes said he aided in burying "Juanito" Portuondo, who fell in this action.

Regarding the battle of Placetas, Dr. Cespedes said:

"It was about 2 in the afternoon when we entered what we found to be a valley in which we were all caught. General Gomez got into his hammock and went to sleep, while I went to give orders for cattle for a meal. Later I was stretched out in my hammock when my aide came up and said: 'Colonel, I believe today we shall have the Chambelona.'"

"He said the little guerrilla of Placetas was near. General Gomez ordered the chief of his escort to collect more men and go out to fight the one they called the Little Guerrilla of Placetas. As I was dozing my aide again said: 'Colonel, today we shall have the Chambelona, and a fat one, for the mountains are full of soldiers.' 'Not five minutes later two of the escort of General Gomez who had gone out to meet the troops, came riding up at a gallop and reported many soldiers in the hills. General Gomez leaped from his hammock and mounted a horse and with the general staff went to an open space, where we could see the hills were filled with thousands of soldiers.'"

The various rebel bands seemed to have been intent upon preparing food, and had no outposts to guard from a surprise. When the machine gun fire started there appeared to be but one flank by means of which the rebels could escape and General Gomez and his staff headed for that spot, only to meet Colonel Collazo and his cavalry.

The machine gun fire and the cavalry charges ("there seemed a million soldiers," said the attorney) brought dismay to the rebels, who fled in all directions.

Dr. Cespedes thinks that Colonel Mendieta, the Liberal candidate for the vice-presidency, was slain.

JEWES RAISING RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—A meeting of Hebrews was recently held to bring about a federation of the Jewish charity institutions in Toronto. They plan to raise \$30,000 for the relief of the Jews in the war zone and \$60,000 was contributed at the meeting. Collectors will visit every Jewish home.

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HAWAIIAN BILL FOR PLEBISCITE ON PROHIBITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Measures calling for public improvements have featured the opening sessions of the Ninth Hawaiian Legislature. These have been introduced largely in the House of Representatives, which, in Hawaii, is composed of 30 members, there being a delegation of lawmakers from each island of the group.

A bill has been introduced providing for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction and maintenance of roads in the districts of North and South Kona and Kau, island of Hawaii, and another for the construction of a homestead road through the Koloa homestead district, island of Kauai. Still another measure seeks an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of bridges and an automobile road on the island of Hawaii which will open up tracts of valuable lands not now reached by roads.

Another bill provides for an appropriation for the erection of a high school and the establishment of agricultural and botanical gardens at Honouliuli, island of Hawaii. A number of bills affecting the judiciary have been introduced by representatives from the island of Oahu. Two important measures along this same line were to be introduced during the second week of the session, one providing for the annulment of the indeterminate sentence law and the other modifying the law relating to the parole of prisoners. It is also proposed to ask the legislators to decide whether the Governor of the Territory shall have the right to commute the sentences of prisoners.

One of the first bills to pass third reading in the Senate was that appropriating \$40,000 toward the expenses of a tour of members of Congress to Hawaii. Delegate J. K. Kalamianoale has written to Honolulu that he has invited the congressmen to visit the islands the latter part of March.

Senator Charles Chillingworth, president of the upper house, has introduced a bill which provides for a plebiscite so that the people of the Territory may vote for or against prohibition. Another bill provides for the designation of a tract of land for the erection of a high school at Hilo, island of Hawaii. The Legislature convened on Feb. 21, and will be in session for 60 days.

ROAD-BUILDING IN NEVADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CARSON CITY, Nev.—Nevada is preparing to take advantage of the Federal good roads appropriation. In addition to the \$2,000,000 to be spent by the State in the next five years, the counties are spending liberal sums yearly on road improvement. The two southernmost counties, Clark and Lincoln, are spending \$110,000 in 1917.

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ENTENTE ALLIES ACT JOINTLY IN GREEK SITUATION

Policy With Regard to Greece
Sheds Light on Italy's Position—M. Venizelos in Agreement With Rome Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The United States' diplomatic break with Germany and the developments of the new submarine campaign have reduced Greece to a more subdued place in the British newspapers. Truly there have been no untoward developments up to the present, the middle of February—but the details of the transference of Greek troops to the Peloponnese and the carrying out of the various other demands of the Entente ultimatum would have commanded more attention at other times. Most people in the Entente countries, it may be hazarded without exaggeration, would be delighted if Greece's present position in the newspapers were an index of her importance in the general situation. The days when the possibilities of the adherence of Greece to the Entente were eagerly canvassed and when every strain of the cross-currents of the international political atmosphere was keenly watched are gone. All that is desired of Greece now is that she shall keep herself to herself and cause no more bother.

In holding this view as, broadly speaking, they do, the people of France and England at any rate make one reservation. They would still welcome the adherence of a united Greece under the leadership of that "great statesman" as Mr. Lloyd George called him—M. Venizelos. The question of M. Venizelos and his following on the one hand and the anti-Venizelists, who have the ear of the King, on the other has introduced a complexity into the Greek situation which has made simple decisions and quick action an impossibility. It is a convenient moment to review some aspects of this situation in the light of information which may be regarded as quite authoritative.

A governing factor in the recent developments of the Greek situation has been the understanding arrived at between Italy and her Allies. As Mr. Bonar Law said lately in the House of Commons, until the Rome conference—a landmark in this war—the Allies as a whole would have approached any discussion of Greece with considerable misgiving. One may conjecture that it was the courage of Mr. Lloyd George that made them face up to the bogey and find that it was not so terrible after all. At any rate since the Rome conference the Entente Allies have had a common policy in Greece and have pursued it with significant resolution. Hence, from the point of view of those who have always clamored for strong action in Greece, the complaisance of the Athens Government. With a Queen sister to the Kaiser, a King and general staff trained in German schools and German methods, with the Athens Government impressed by the imposing appearance of German military achievements and expecting a German victory as a matter of course, it was perhaps not surprising that official Greece should incline strongly to the side of Germany and away from the Entente. The example of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania? Did they encourage any remaining neutral to join the Entente? The examples of Austria and Turkey? Were they not proof conclusive of the soundness of Germany's contention that her allies were always sure of success in distress? Reasoning thus, it was not surprising that Athens should bank heavily on the known divisions in the Entente in regard to her. If, as was roundly declared in the Entente press, certain Greek leaders have always had an understanding with Germany, and in view of the admitted fact that the Entente ultimatum had no other object than to remove the menace to the Entente Army of the Near East presented by a hostile Greek Army in its rear, it is also quite possible that another factor accounting for Greek complaisance was the failure of German help to materialize after the overrunning of Wallachia.

In considering the question of Italy's attitude to Greece one may note that what Italy says of Greece the latter says of Italy. The Italian newspapers, before and after the events of Dec. 1 in Athens, were full of attacks on M. Venizelos, and, while not pro-Royalist, were clearly more sympathetic towards the Athens Government than to the National Government at Salonika. When, however, this attitude is criticized in other Entente countries as scarcely seemly towards an ally, the Giornale d'Italia maintains that what the Italian papers say of M. Venizelos is as nothing to what the Venizelist papers said of Italy after Italy had joined the alliance, and that months of hard work were necessary in order to tone down this hostility. So far as the newspapers are concerned it is enough to say that Italy aspires to be the naval power of the Eastern Mediterranean and to play a big part in Asia Minor. On the other hand Greece promises also to be a naval power in the Eastern Mediterranean, and M. Venizelos held out to his countrymen as the prize for which they might well sacrifice Kavalla, the great glory that awaited Greece in Asia Minor. The Venizelist papers on the entry of Italy into the war doubtless felt that Italy was racing ahead to achievements which they could not reconcile with Greek expansion. On the other hand, Greece, under M. Venizelos, had risen literally from the ashes and threatened under his leader-



Indian transport crossing sand bag bridge built by the Royal Engineers in Salonika

SPECIAL PLANS TO RAISE IRISH FOOD PRODUCTION

Details of Schemes Appear in
Pamphlet Issued by the Department of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Under the title "Food Production 1917," the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has issued a pamphlet of 20 pages giving the details of the special schemes for increased food production in Ireland. Each county in Ireland will be treated, as far as possible, as an administrative and economic unit.

The department in its introductory pages says: "It is well that the need for the great special effort which is called for should be realized by all concerned. That Ireland has been importing foodstuffs for man and beast to the value of £24,000,000 annually. That, before the end of the year, it will be absolutely necessary that a substitute for a very large proportion of the imported food supply be made available through the extra tillage which the agriculturists of Ireland are now asked to undertake."

The schemes are devised with a view (1) to secure the agriculturists against risk of loss in the discharge of this vital national duty by fixing a price for the wheat and oats and guaranteeing a price for the potatoes they grow in 1917; (2) to secure that supplies of seeds, manures, and implements for the extra tillage shall be available in the country; (3) to facilitate cultivation with loans for the purchase of requisites; (4) to induce others besides the regular farmers to take part in the work of food production through the instrumentality of allotments for town dwellers, and of special facilities for such cultivators and for agricultural laborers and smaller holders in procuring seeds and manures.

The organization of the schemes falls into two main divisions:

A. For holdings over £10 valuation.
B. For holdings of £10 valuation, or under, laborers' plots, and town and other allotments.

The details and organization of the two schemes are given in the pamphlet. The Ministry of Munitions have decided, at the request of the Food Controller, to have agricultural implements and machinery declared munitions of war, thus giving these requisites priority over all nonwar material, both as to manufacture and transit. The department states that an adequate stock of the ordinary farm implements and machinery will be available to meet the requirements of the extra tillage in 1917, also that there are enough agricultural horses in the country for the extra tillage contemplated, if a proper distribution can be secured. The number of horses used for agricultural purposes in 1916 in Ireland was 382,000. Assuming that only two-thirds of these are available and that 3,500,000 acres are to be plowed this year—including the additional 1,200,000 acres of new tillage—this would give a pair of horses for each 28 acres of plowed land.

Regarding labor the department says that it appreciates the difficulties with which the occupiers of land in certain districts are, from one cause or another, at present confronted, but while these difficulties exist in certain districts, with good will and a combined extra effort on the part of the agriculturists concerned, to meet the exceptional need of this crisis, they are not such as to be insurmountable obstacles to getting the required amount of tillage done. The county committees are being given discretion to deal on the spot with urgent cases of loans for tillage implements up to a total cost of £12 10s in any individual case, and have been allowed a credit by the department for the purpose.

The Government regulation requires that all occupiers of 10 acres or more of arable land must cultivate in 1917 one-tenth of such land, in addition to whatever amount they cultivated last year, subject to the proviso that no one is to be obliged by law to till more than 50 per cent of the arable part of his holding. Land under first and second year's rye-grass, that is, land laid down in grass and clover seeds or

grass seeds for first or second year's hay or pasture, will be held to be cultivated; and thus land laid down in 1914 or 1915 will count as part of the 1916 quantum of tillage, and that laid down in 1915 or 1916 will count as part of the 1917 quantum, but no other land under grass will so count. Orchards will be regarded as cultivated. Land let under the 11 months' system comes under the regulation, and the rated occupier will be required either to break up the 10 per cent himself, or arrange to have it done by a contractor letting or otherwise.

OUTPUT OF BRITISH HEAVY GUNS GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEDFORD, England.—Speaking at a meeting in Bedford in support of the recent war loan, Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, gave some figures illustrating the remarkable increase in the output of heavy artillery ammunition.

Thanks to their splendid "independence of spirit," and to the efforts of the manufacturers, Dr. Addison said, the men of Great Britain were superior in the art of all events. British troops in the field were, he also stated, adequately supplied with munitions. Although he did not consider it possible or desirable to give details, Dr. Addison gave one or two illustrative figures.

Taking the average weekly output of light field ammunition from July, 1915, to June, 1916, and then in the last completed week of January, and comparing them, the figure would be in the first average of weeks 6½, and in January 22. For medium guns in the first period it would be 7½ and in January 76.

For heavy guns—and this was where they were beating the "Boche"—the first figures would be 22, and the figure for the last week of January 365. The British army, Dr. Addison declared, owed that overwhelming preponderance of heavy artillery to the genius and foresight of Mr. Lloyd George.

With regard to women in filling factories, he said that work needed pluck, but they had never had a dearth of volunteers, and he was quite sure they never would have. So far as natural science and experience could teach, they had fearlessly adopted any regulation which was necessary, or desirable to promote or maintain the security of the workers.

Dr. Addison then went on to deal with some criticism which had been passed on Mr. Lloyd George. Recently, he said, some disparaging remarks were made because Mr. Lloyd George was not at a certain time on the front bench in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George was at that moment, Dr. Addison said, dealing with questions for combating the submarine menace. "What the country expects," he continued, "is that every effort shall be devoted to getting on with the war. There is no man in this country who is working harder for the development of our resources in combating the Germans than the Prime Minister," he declared.

"We have a right, I think," Dr. Addison went on, "to expect that those in responsible positions shall spare no efforts in the work of their several departments, and we are entitled to say that so long as they are trying to get on with their business we will see their efforts undiminished by ignorant or foolish criticism."

"I was seriously informed the other day that we were being governed by a sort of dictatorship. Well," Dr. Addison declared, "there never was more unmitigated nonsense spoken in this world. As a matter of fact, the War Cabinet has met nearly every day since the new Government was instituted, commonly mornings and afternoons. All those concerned with the business in hand are there."

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies makes the following announcements: The Government of Jamaica has subscribed a sum of £100,000 toward the war loan. The Agent-General for Victoria, Australia (the Hon. Sir Peter McBride), has received authority to pay the sum of £3000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Christmas appeal for Belgian children, making the total amount received from Victoria for Belgian relief £336,617 7s.

ECUADOR MAY CONSIDER SALE OF GALAPAGOS

Sentiment for Sale of Tortoise Islands Growing in Southern Republic—Importance to Panama Canal Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUITO, Ecuador.—Considerable opinion in favor of the sale of the Galapagos, or Tortoise Islands to the United States, exists in Ecuador and has been brought to the surface by the recent sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. No doubt is felt that if the islands were in the market the United States would be ready to acquire them at any reasonable figure since their strategic importance in relation to the Panama Canal is much the same on the Pacific side as the Danish West Indies on the Atlantic and they are advantageously situated in reference to dominating ship routes. They lie in a commanding position in reference to all routes from the canal to the Far East and the West Coast of South America and are in the route to Australia and within striking distance of the routes to the West Coast of North America. Strong prejudice against disposal of them to the United States has existed and still exists in some quarters, but is considered to be weakening, and recently Los Andes, a newspaper of Riobamba, has openly espoused the sale of the islands.

The population is between 400 and 500 and their production is not large. Their distance from the Ecuadorian coast, about 700 miles, makes administration difficult and costly "and owing to their poverty and lack of means of communication gives a barren result," as expressed by Los Andes. Concluding, this journal comments thus on the advisability of giving them up: "Even were Ecuador, by great effort and sacrifice, able to give vitality and prosperity to the islands, doing so would but increase the danger of their being absorbed by some foreign power which would take them by force or employ the ruse of having their inhabitants declare their independence, followed by immediate annexation."

As to their value, this paper says: "As a matter of fact they have but small and remote importance for us and for all anyone knows we may not utilize them until the end of time for reasons which are hidden from no one. On the other hand, with the opening of the Panama Canal, the islands become of great strategic importance, especially to nations of maritime power such as United States, Japan and Chile, as a coaling, naval or fishing station. The only interest which they possibly could have for us at present lies in the agricultural possibilities and, according to Wolf, who made an exhaustive study of their resources, only a small portion of their area is suitable for such purpose. He considered that, of the 240 square leagues, which constitute the archipelago, only about 20 could be cultivated."

"We should consider seriously the advisability of selling them," the article continues, "securing therefrom the greatest return possible and invest the millions obtained from their sale in urgently needed public works such as, for example, a railway system connecting the central regions of the Republic with the eastern provinces, organizing intelligent and consistent colonization and rehabilitating the Pacific ports. It might be well to consider whether the whole sum might not advantageously be invested in developing the Ecuadorian Orient, and we believe it to be highly worth while to sacrifice a solitary and unpopulated archipelago to reclaim the eastern territory which is integral with the rest of the Republic."

"The decision of a question of such importance should be left to a plebiscite: If Ecuadorians are individually asked their opinion on the subject, an affirmative answer usually is given as to the advisability of selling the islands, but political parties always avail themselves to an opportunity to use the subject against the opposing party."

Purchase Considered

United States Naval Experts Appreciate Strategic Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—As far back as 1851 the United States considered the purchase of the Galapagos

Islands, and preliminaries were agreed to for the transfer of the islands from Ecuador to the United States for \$3,000,000, with specific agreement that the United States should have the right to collect guano there. The value of these deposits is now understood to be comparatively slight. It is said here that large financial interests specializing in Ecuadorian enterprises have something akin to a lion on the islands.

The Pan-American Union records show that figures of a few years ago placed 10,000 head of wild cattle upon the islands, most of them on Albermarle. The orchilla, a dyewood, is of less value now than formerly. On James Island there are said to be 20,000 fine specimens of wild donkey. Seals in considerable numbers are found on all the islands, and considerable fisheries resources are listed, as well as the cane sugar and other agricultural resources.

Negotiations looking to the acquisition of the islands have not been undertaken by the present Administration so far as can be learned, but such negotiations have been entered into by the United States several times since those of 1851, when the transfer was nearly consummated. Naval experts consider the islands to have all the strategic value claimed for them.

ONTARIO URGES GOVERNMENT AID FOR NEW HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—A deputation of representatives of all the municipalities interested in the new Toronto-Hamilton Highway has requested the provincial Government to contribute 40 per cent of the maintenance cost and has strongly protested against the proposal of the Highway Commission to construct macadam shoulders on each side of the pavement in order that there would be no need for continual repairing of the sides of the highway.

The rural delegates claim that the work should be treated as construction and that the Government should bear a fair share of the cost. A resolution was carried and presented to the Hon. Finlay Macdonald, Minister of Public Works and Highways, to the effect that as much of the traffic originated from outside the municipalities paying for the road, the Government should at least pay 40 per cent of the cost of maintenance.

Propositions made by the Highways Commission that a provincial magistrate should have jurisdiction over the whole highway in such matters as regulation of traffic and the planting of trees, and that no advertising signs should be erected along the thoroughfare, were unanimously approved.

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GOVERNORS OF NEW ENGLAND PLAN DEFENSE

Chief Executives at Meeting in Boston Pledge Support to President and Take Steps for Coordination of Resources

Governors of five New England states, accompanied by their adjutants-general and by a representative of the sixth state, made plans for a general coordinated mobilization of the industrial, human and military resources of New England at a council held late yesterday afternoon with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, United States Army, and other Federal officials, at the State House, Boston. The Connecticut plan of a military census and the Massachusetts plan of a State Public Safety Committee are to be put into operation immediately in all the states.

The support of all New England was pledged by its governors to the President of the United States in the following words:

"We, the undersigned governors of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, hereby pledge our support and the support of our respective states to the President of the United States in carrying out his announced policy to protect American lives and property on the high seas."

"To the end that this may be effectively accomplished and that we may be able to defend American ships and American rights and the honor and integrity of our country, we urge upon the National Government the supreme importance of recruiting the Army and Navy to a war footing and of the immediate manufacture of ample military supplies and equipment and their speedy distribution among the depots in the various states so that in case of need they may be instantly available."

"It is our profound conviction that the practical preparation which is necessary to enable even our present small Army and Navy to fight, should be prosecuted with all possible vigor."

"We urge upon our National Government the necessity of making forthwith the most energetic preparation for national defense upon land and sea."

(Signed)

"CARL E. MILLIKEN (Me.)."

"HENRY W. KEYES (N. H.)."

"HOWARD E. GRAHAM (Vt.)."

"SAMUEL W. MCCALL (Mass.)."

"H. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN (R. I.)."

"MARCUS H. HOLCOMB (Conn.)."

In the absence of Governor Beekman, Adjutant-General Abbot of Rhode Island acted as his representative. All the governors were accompanied by their adjutants-general, and these, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Navy Yard, Capt. Constant Cordier of the Regular Army, and the subcommittee on naval affairs of the Public Safety Committee of Massachusetts were present at the conference.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety sat at the conference and details of the work being done in Massachusetts were explained by James J. Storrow, chairman. Governor Holcomb of Connecticut outlined emergency legislation which has been passed in his State and laid particular emphasis upon the elaborate and thorough census of human resources which has already been made. After some discussion of methods, the governors of those states which have not already taken steps in this direction agreed to undertake such a census at once.

The plan of organization of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety was examined with some detail and the council voted to establish similar organizations of each state. Each committee is to be made to conform with others so that cooperation both of executive board and of subcommittees may be secured to the end that the several bodies may function properly.

The idea of a central executive committee for all New England was also projected and tentative plans assented to by the governors. Discussion of the plan of the Federal Government, which calls for the creation of a New England division in case of war, brought out the statement from Major General Wood that he had already recommended that a Federal officer, with the rank of acting major-general, be designated at the present time to take charge of this projected division.

Dissatisfaction was voiced at the inability of the various states to obtain military equipment and it was unanimously voted to ask the authorities in Washington to send the necessary war strength equipment to distributing stations in each State so that such equipment would reach troops in an emergency within a few hours instead of days and weeks.

Each Governor explained to the council what steps, if any, had been taken by his State toward the preparation of war time or emergency legislation. The question of home guards to take the place of the National Guard following mobilization also came up for consideration and tentative proposals were put forward looking to the establishment of a uniform system of home guards in all New England states.

The governors met in Boston at the invitation of Governor McCall of Massachusetts. They went into the council chamber at 4 o'clock, where, soon after that hour, they were met by a committee from the House of Representatives and escorted to the House. The rules were suspended and the House put aside business while Governor McCall introduced the several executives to the members.

AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED; NO WARNING GIVEN

(Continued from page one)

they received the cablegram from Captain Nordberg reporting the loss of the Algonquin.

The steamer Algonquin, reported sunk off England, is an American steamer chartered by the American Star Line of New York, having transferred from British registry last November, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was sold by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company to the W. & S. Job Company of New York for use in transporting oil. Later it was chartered by the American Star Line and was carrying a cargo of provisions to London from New York when sunk. The steamer left New York Feb. 20. The Clyde liner of the same name left New York for Haiti last month and was spoken off Turks Island on March 5 as 25 miles south of the station.

As French Paper Sees It

Believes Arming of Ships May Result in Hostilities

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—"The decision of the United States to cannonade German submarines is the final act and practical conclusion of the notes of May, 1916," says the Temps. "It is a fact without doubt that the arming of merchantmen and the perfectly natural instructions they have received forecast the probable opening soon of hostilities."

"Germany is the witness of its action in having with its own hands destroyed in the United States the strongest situation ever possessed by any other European country. The moral effect for the Entente is considerable, as is the reinforcement of the surveillance of the seas."

Transportation Hearings

Congressional Committee to Resume Taking of Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made that the joint congressional committee of interstate commerce which has undertaken the task of devising a plan for coordinating all transportation facilities in the United States will resume its public hearings next Monday morning.

Alfred P. Thom, representing the railway executives advisory committee, is expected to be the first witness. He presented part of his case last fall when the hearings opened. The committee has communicated with Max Thelan, president of the California Public Utilities Board, and former Senator Bristow, both of whom represent the National Association of Railway Commissioners, asking them to be ready to go on with their case.

No Indignity, Say Officers

But Examination of Passengers on Frederik VIII Was Thorough

OTTAWA, Ont.—Officials who were in charge of the staff engaged in the examination of the Frederik VIII at Halifax say that while the examination of the ship and her passengers was thorough, there was not a moment's unnecessary delay and special care was taken to prevent any of the passengers being subjected to indignities.

The examination of the women passengers was done by female examiners. The examination of Countess von Bernstorff took less than three minutes. The published statement that the inner soles of her shoes were ripped off is a falsehood, the officials declare, as is also the statement that all hot water bottles and rubber heels were confiscated. Passengers having more than one water bottle in their baggage were relieved of all but one. No rubber heels were seized.

New York Police Test

Three Hundred Men Are Rushed to Ft. Hamilton on Trial Order

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three hundred New York policemen spent the night doing guard duty at Ft. Hamilton, the fortification which guards the Brooklyn side of the Narrows entrance to New York Harbor.

The men were rushed to Ft. Hamilton by automobile and trolley car about midnight, it was said, when a telephone call was received at Brooklyn police headquarters from the fort's commandant.

The police authorities, it was learned today, presented a military maneuver problem for the men by issuance of the following order: "Six hundred German reservists have mobilized in Brooklyn and are marching on Ft. Hamilton. Protect the fort."

Consul Sends Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American consul at Plymouth, England, sent the State Department a message this afternoon saying: "Reported steamer Algonquin sunk without warning." It added that the crew was saved and further details would be forwarded soon.

Consuls to Use Armed Liners

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States diplomats at home waiting an opportunity to return to posts in Europe will travel on armed American liners. Among them are Hugh Gibson, first secretary of the Embassy at London, who expects to sail on the first American liner that starts across the Atlantic.

ANOTHER COAST DEFENSE CRAFT ENTERS SERVICE

Boy Scout, Launched at West Lynn, Receives Gun — Lynx Leaves Charlestown Yard for Gloucester on Enrollment Work

Two coast defense cruisers were in service today as new steps in the recruiting program of Massachusetts officers of the Coast Defense Reserve Corps. The Boy Scout, launched at West Lynn, received a gun and a complement of naval officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard preparatory to its first trip to Chatham. The Lynx, with a one-pounder machine gun mounted in her bow, left the Charlestown yard bound for Gloucester on enrollment work. Commanding the latter were Ensign Arthur Blake of the Naval Reserve Corps aided by Frank Grassie, boatswain. The ship is owned by Nathaniel S. Ayer.

At Gloucester the crew of the Lynx will take up again the recruiting work begun last Saturday on its first trip there. The new gun was mounted for exhibition purposes to show citizens of port cities what kind of ships and equipment are needed for coast defense work.

From Gloucester the Lynx will proceed to Portland, Me., in time for the Naval Reserve rally scheduled for Friday. On its way back it will call at Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval officers from the Kearsage have been instructed to aid in the enrollment and recruiting work at Portland and the other cities. The Lynx will return to Charlestown Sunday and it is expected will proceed to Seltate on a similar mission Monday. A rally similar to that at Portland Friday is being planned for next Tuesday at Provincetown.

The Boy Scout, sister ship of the Lynx, was launched this morning at the Britt Brothers shipyard, West Lynn. A gun was mounted upon it and a complement of naval officers placed on board. The Boy Scout will do the same kind of work the Lynx is doing but at the southern end of the naval district near Chatham, Mass. It is owned by Arthur Geiger Jr. The tug Iwana, also in the recruiting service, will reach Portland in time for the rally there.

Navy Yard watchmen and watchman shipkeepers were today appointed Navy Yard police by the commandant at Charlestown. They will have power to make arrests within the yards. Lieut. J. O. Porter was this afternoon ordered to go to Portland, Me., tonight to prepare for the rally which will be held here Friday. A similar order was issued to two chief petty officers of the Georgia, who will begin tomorrow a round of meetings at athletic clubs, where they will explain naval service and aid in the attempt to enlist recruits in both the regular and reserve groups.

With a \$500,000 "rush" order from the United States Ordnance Department to be put out in record time, the Watertown Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., today made plans to increase its working force from 708 men to three times that number. It was stated this morning that 200 machinists and an even greater number of skilled laborers can be used and must be obtained in order to compete with Government arsenals at Springfield, Mass., and at Rock Island, Ill.

Machinists are being offered \$3.16 to \$4.24 a day on an eight-hour basis. Skilled laborers will receive from \$2.16 to \$2.24 per day. There will be extra pay for overtime.

Applicants have been asked to apply at either the North Beacon Street or Arsenal Street gates to the Arsenal between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock.

Delegates from 25 clubs comprising the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts last night pledged themselves to join the Naval Coast Defense Reserve of New England. Dr. F. E. Dawes, president of the union, declared that the yacht clubs could furnish 250 power boats and 4000 men for the patrol fleet of the First Naval District. Lieut. R. F. Bernard addressed the members of the union at their meeting in the South Boston Yacht Club Hall. He told them of the requirements of the reserve and of the work already done. Only boats 30 feet or more in length will be accepted, he informed them, and of these the smallest will mount a one-pound cannon or a machine gun and patrol inshore. Larger craft will form lines farther out.

There is still room in the classes in navigation, gunnery, and signaling at the Navy Yard, held Monday and Thursday afternoons from 4:30 to 9 o'clock p. m.

Three thousand graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have already answered favorably the circular letter sent to 12,000 of them asking them if they can be of service to the nation in case of war. Each man has named the way in which he may be used and the replies, after being analyzed and indexed, will go either to the Council for National Defense at Washington or to the Boston headquarters of that body. Since the Technology movement began, 12 colleges throughout the country have asked the committee there for plans so that they might also organize their alumni.

Frank L. Locke, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, appointed as its committee on preparedness yesterday Willard W. Dow, William H. Brown, Charles L. Burrill, Sherwin L. Cook, G. A. Coward, Harrison M. Duflin, John L. Dyer, Benjamin Ford, Norman L. Gifford, Robert H. Lamond, Daniel A. MacKay, Charles A. Nicholson, Albert V. Walcott and Frederic V. Webber. The committee has offered Governor Mc-

Call the use of the Union Building as headquarters or rendezvous for troops and for a supply station in the event of protracted hostilities. It has also offered to supervise any special work to which task the Committee on Public Safety may put it.

Edward M. Pickman, chairman of the Boston enrollment committee of the Naval Training Association, talked last night in the union on the requirements and qualifications necessary for men to join the Naval Reserve. About 75 men were present.

Problems of national defense, especially those of the National Guard, will be discussed at the eighteenth annual meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States in New York City, March 27 to 29. Massachusetts will be represented by nearly 10 times as many delegates as usual, it is said.

Recruiting Plans

Adjt.-Gen. Cole Again Urges Compulsory Military Training

Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Cole told members of the Boston Credit Men's Association at their monthly meeting and dinner at Young's Hotel last night that all the wars the United States has undertaken in the past have been glaring examples of how not to conduct a war.

"We don't want this country made into a military camp," he said, "but we would rather have it an American military camp than the camp of a foreign army."

"Adequate military preparation will come only with compulsory military training," he added. He said that every boy of 19 should be given 15 months of military training in the Army—three months in a recruit squad and a full year as a regular.

O. T. Erickson spoke on "Foreign Credits." Edward P. Tuttle, vice-president of the association, presided. There were 120 men present at the dinner.

Emphasis was laid upon the quality of men needed for an army of defense yesterday when Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and others addressed members of the committee of 400 on recruiting in the State House. The best service business can do is recruiting the best men for the army, according to Major-General Wood.

"Remember, the soldier is both a Christian and a citizen," he said. "I can assure you that you can do no better service than trying to get the very best men you can find to go into the service, remembering that the uniform of a soldier is just as honorable as the gown of the professor and just as respectable as the vestment of a priest." The movement for a stronger army, he told the committee, must come from the business men, rather than from the common soldier. He added that 20,000 men are needed in the Navy and many more thousands in the Army.

Col. R. F. McCoy, in charge of Army recruiting in the Boston district, declared that men who use liquor are not sought. "We won't talk to a man under the influence of liquor," he said. "If they have the smell of liquor on them we send them away. The type of men enlisting in Boston is uncommonly high," he added.

Patrick A. O'Connell, chairman of the recruiting committee, presided at yesterday's session. The speakers included: Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the Committee of Public Safety; Colonel McCoy; Major-General Wood; Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Cole; Capt. C. Lawrence Berry; Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment; Chaplain Rollins and Col. Willis W. Stover of the Fifth Regiment, and Samuel H. Borofsky.

Mr. O'Connell outlined the work which the committee has planned for recruiting all the National Guard companies in the State up to peace strength and for securing recruits for the Regular Army. A subcommittee will be appointed in each county of the State and these will organize recruiting committees in every town and city.

SHOE MEN HEAR PUBLIC SAFETY TALKS

Members of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety were the speakers at the patriotic meeting held by the New England Shoe & Leather Association at 166 Essex Street at noon today.

Henry B. Endicott spoke of the industrial census which the committee is making and urged all manufacturers to assist the committee in securing complete data on the location and equipment of factories in the State.

Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the work of the subcommittee on agriculture of the Committee on Public Safety. He said that 60,000 children had been enrolled in the State in garden and canning clubs. The necessity of adequate equipment for the Massachusetts National Guard was considered by Levi H. Greenwood.

DAMAGE OF \$40,661 AWARDED—In the second session of the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Dana, a jury awarded damages of \$40,661 to Lillian C. Donahoe against the city of Boston for land taken from the petitioner for a station at Andrew Square for the Dorchester Tunnel.

THRONGS CHEER GERARD PARTY AT WASHINGTON

Memorandum From White House Cautions Former Ambassador to Be Silent Until After Audience With President Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Gerard reached the end of his 7000-mile journey from Berlin to Washington at 1:15 this afternoon. Mr. Gerard and his party were met at the station here by a large crowd of cheering spectators, friends, relatives and Government officials and newspaper men.

Mr. Gerard waved his hands at the throngs, and bowed to the motion picture men.

Upon arrival Mr. Gerard was given a memorandum from the White House recommending that he continue to make no comment whatever on the German situation until he had transmitted his full report to the State Department and President Wilson.

Mr. Gerard was as closely guarded as the President when he alighted from the train at Union Station, a large number of secret service operatives being on hand to accompany him during his stay in Washington.

Counselor Polk of the State Department, and a number of friends were in the crowd which met the train. Mr. Gerard reiterated his oft repeated phrase, "I've kept talkless for 7000 miles, so I'll have to keep it up for a little while longer."

He went direct from the station to the Shoreham Hotel.

Mr. Gerard Writes Book

Story of Prussian Insolence Said to Be In Preparation

SAVANNAH, Ga.—According to statements made by members of the Gerard party while in this city, the former ambassador has been busy finishing up the book on Germany he has been writing ever since he left Berlin. The book deals with his experiences in Germany. This book, it is said, will contain the most amazing disclosures that ever came from the pen of an American diplomat. It will be a story of Prussian insolence.

The work will give in detail the history of relations between the United States and Germany since the outbreak of the European war. It will also reveal the truth about conditions in Germany from all possible angles. It is known that the Ambassador has had in mind the writing of a book of his experiences in Germany for some time, but for diplomatic reasons it was impossible of publication until the severance of relations.

At Daytona, Fla., shortly after breakfast Tuesday, the welcome home to Mr. Gerard began. The station platform was crowded, and the town band did its utmost. Wherever the train stopped the townsfolk flocked to the station to gaze upon the man who has helped to make history in Berlin.

At St. Augustine a large throng with a band marched down the platform and called for the Ambassador. In the forefront of the marchers was former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the Mayor of the city and several prominent men from the North who are wintering there. A similar reception awaited the Ambassador at Jacksonville, and the day of handshaking concluded with Savannah.

The Gerard train was deluged with oranges all along the line, box after box being placed aboard by the enthusiastic fruit farmers.

CUBAN STATE SECRETARY TO VISIT WASHINGTON

HAVANA, Cuba—Dr. Pablo Desvergne, Cuban Secretary of State, is to go to New York and Washington on what is said to be an important mission. He will be accompanied by his son-in-law, Alfred Lombard, as his private secretary, and Dr. Cristobal Ridgeway, counselor of the State Department, Rafael Martinez Ibor, Cuban consul at Tampa, Fla., leaves with the party.

The authorities have issued an attachment against the Jose Miguel Gomez estate, "America," near Havana, half of a fine building at Prado and Trocadero streets, Havana, in addition to 55,000 sacks of sugar manufactured at Clebe de Avila, which are valued at \$500,000 and an \$80,000 mortgage he holds against a local sugar refining company, amounting in all to more than \$1,000,000.

According to Cuban law a man convicted of crime may also be adjudged liable for damages. Gomez is in the Presidio facing charges of sedition and rebellion in connection with the present trouble in Cuba, the damages therefrom having been so far appraised at \$6,000,000.

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REVELATIONS EXPECTED FROM SUSPECT BACON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Vaux Bacon, so-called "American correspondent," indicted with Albert A. Sandor and Charles Wunnenburg for alleged participation in a plot to "sow" England and France with German spies, arrived today on White Star liner Cedric, in custody of a British detective. He will be taken before the grand jury, and is expected to make important revelations which will aid in ferreting out details of the conspiracy. Bacon went abroad on credentials of an American newspaper man.

NEW HAMPTON REUNION

Members of the New Hampton Association of Boston will hold their twenty-ninth annual reunion and dinner at the Hotel Vendome on Friday night. The speakers will include Governor McCall, Dr. Walter E. Fernald, State Senator Clarence M. Col-

lins of New Hampshire, and Prof. Frank W. Preston, principal of New Hampton Institution. A cup will be awarded to the class having the largest representation.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Importation of birds from abroad to replace certain varieties which are fast becoming extinct in this country was advocated here Tuesday at the third annual conference of the American Game Protective Association. It also was urged that the Government adopt "uniform and sensible laws" regulating hunting.

Ireland has long been the home of the linen industry, the beautiful hand loom products manufactured there having achieved an unparalleled distinction.

WALPOLE BROS. IRISH LINENS are renowned throughout the world for their fine textures and durable qualities.

375 Fifth Ave., New York

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AMUSEMENTS

WASHINGTON

6-DAY TOURS

March 23, April 6, 20; May 4 and 18

Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$26.00

(\$25.00 for Tour of May 4 and 18)

Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning.

For detailed information apply to Rodney Macdonough, New England Passenger Agent, No. 5 Broadfield Cor. Washington St., Boston.

Pennsylvania R.R.

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, AT 8:15

The Flonzaley Quartet

LAST CONCERT

Program—Quartet, F major op. 41, Schumann.

Trios for Two Violins and Viola, "The Village Music Director," George Templeton Strong.

Quartet, F major, op. 59, Beethoven.

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. Symphony Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 18, AT 3:30

JULIA CULP

Famous Singer of Songs

COENRAED V. BOS, Pianist

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Now

FRIEDA HEMPEL, March 25, at 3:30

Choralcelo Demonstration and Recital

Friday Evening, March 16, at 8:15

587 BOYLSTON ST., COLEY SQ.

By KENNETH SHAW UNDER and CLARENCE H. WILSON, Baritone.

PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED

SYMPHONY HALL

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16, AT 3:30

FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST

YSAYE

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Now

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West

NEW COLOMBIAN TREATY IS UP FOR APPROVAL

Indemnity of \$25,000,000 Is Restored in Revised Draft—Title to Panama Canal Is Made Certain—Concessions Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Senate this afternoon began consideration of the treaty with Colombia, which contemplates the indemnification of that country by the United States to the amount of \$25,000,000 for separation of Panama in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal.

Although the President has recently urged Senate leaders to exert every effort to obtain ratification of this treaty, in order that the relations between the two countries may be on a solid foundation, there is still much Republican opposition.

After being in executive session for about an hour the Senate adjourned without taking action on the treaty.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has placed the amount to be paid Colombia at \$25,000,000, the amount carried in the treaty as signed at Bogota, April 6, 1914, and not at \$15,000,000, as it was changed to read by the Foreign Relations Committee of the last Congress, though not acted upon in the Senate. Another change voted by the committee of the last Congress has again been made in the treaty, changing the regrets expressed for what happened in Panama from those expressed by the United States, to those expressed by both governments.

A new article is added fixing the title to the Panama Canal with the United States.

Branding the contemplated treaty as an attempt to blackmail the United States, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has stated his determined opposition to ratification. The Senator, who is ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in part:

"The treaty with Colombia begins with an apology and ends with paying Colombia \$25,000,000 for nothing in particular except her doubtful good will after the payment."

As included in the treaty as signed, the first paragraph of Article 1 reads:

"The Government of the United States of America, wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences with the Republic of Colombia, arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, expresses, in its own name and in the name of the people of the United States, sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations."

It is changed to read:

"The governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia express sincere regret," etc.

A new article (5) is inserted as follows:

"That neither the making of the convention nor any of the stipulations herein contained shall be considered to cast any doubt or shadow upon the title of the United States to the Panama Canal, which title the Government of Colombia recognizes as entire, absolute and complete in the United States of America."

Rights are accorded to Colombia, as in the treaty as signed, and include that of transporting troops and ships through the canal without payment; transportation of mails and products of the country through the canal and into the United States and its possessions without other payment than that to which products of the United States are subject; exemption of Colombian citizens from tax or toll when crossing the Canal Zone; in the case of interruption of traffic by the canal, the Army, Navy, mails and products shall be transported by rail across the Isthmus without other charge than that to which those of the United States are subject, except that this does not apply in the case of war between Colombia and Panama; coal, petroleum and sea salt, being products of Colombia, may pass from an Atlantic Colombian port, over the Isthmus, to a Pacific port of Colombia by rail, for no charge except the actual cost of handling and transportation, and in no case more than one-half the charge levied upon similar goods in transit from one port to another of the United States.

Agreement is made for the payment of \$25,000,000 six months after the exchange of ratifications. Colombia recognizes the independence of the Republic of Panama, and its boundaries are defined and agreed to and the United States agrees to use its good offices to bring about the establishment of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama, and to have a treaty of friendship concluded between the two. The final article provides for the approval and ratification.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ACTION URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Speaker Clark has sent a letter to Senator Hollis of New Hampshire urging that the New Hampshire Legislature pass a law that would permit the choosing of a successor to the late Representative Sullyway in time for him to participate in the organization of the House at the opening of the extra session, April 16.

TARIFF BOARD PLACE DECLINED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Patrick Henry Callahan of Louisville, Ky., offered an appointment by President Wilson to the Federal Tariff Commission, has declined.

TRADE BOARD ORDERS A CUT IN COAL PRICES

(Continued from page one)

distress among the poor, are unnecessary and injurious" and that they are "due to unlawful combinations of coal operators who prey upon the public, contrary to public policy."

The exchange also gave its support to "any proper measure before the Legislature along the lines of Mayor Curley's petition for authority to establish municipal markets."

Coal Company Profits

Pittsburgh Concern Shows Earnings of Over Five Millions

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Pittsburgh Coal Company had net earnings of \$5,592,799 last year, a gain of \$1,372,962 over the total for 1915. After setting aside a reserve for depreciation and ore land depletion amounting to \$2,064,219, against \$1,973,827 the year before, and paying bond interest, there remained \$3,143,926 for dividends. This was equivalent to 9.82 per cent on the preferred stock, compared with slightly more than 6 per cent reported for 1915.

The company produced 18,709,326 tons of coal, a decline of 424,510 tons for the year. In the Pittsburgh district shortage of labor and inadequate transportation caused a decline of 1,502,389 tons, a decrease which was partly offset by gains in other fields.

M. H. Taylor, chairman of the company, informed stockholders in the annual statement that insufficient labor was a factor which prevented the sale of much coal toward the end of the year at unusually high prices.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

With the diminishing size of the baker's loaf there has come, in some localities, an increasing demand for ready-made corn-meal mush, that is, mush prepared in cylindrical form ready for slicing and frying for the morning meal. Many grocers have found that they have difficulty in meeting the sudden demand for this tasty commodity, which affords nutriment at half the cost of wheat bread. Served with bacon, or sirup, it is a welcome dish on any breakfast table.

A report, made public by the Chicago Police Department, shows that there are large quantities of foodstuffs in the cold storage plants of the packing concerns in that city. The figures given out show 65,669,088 pounds of meats of different kinds, 20,093,639 pounds of poultry, 320,193 pounds of eggs in bulk, 58,468 cases of packed eggs, 2,488,943 pounds of fish, and 5,824,985 pounds of butter.

Pursuant to a law recently enacted in California, assessors in the several counties of the State are taking a census of foodstuffs held in storage. As a result, the announcement is made in Stockton that in the county of which it is the seat, there is less than half the amount of produce in storage as was on hand a year ago.

The opinion is expressed, however, that stocks have been materially reduced since the announcement was made that the food census would be taken.

Investigators of household economy as practiced in 300 homes in Indianapolis report that one factor contributing to the high cost of living is the purchase of ready-cooked canned meats. They recommend that all foods be purchased in larger quantities, and that meats, especially, be served fresh cooked.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON NOMINATION OF DR. GRAYSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — By a strict party vote, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has ordered a favorable report on nomination of the President's nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson to be medical director in the navy with rank of rear-admiral.

The Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress failed to confirm the promotion of more than 100 officers of Dr. Grayson, the personal friend and attendant of Mr. Wilson.

Republicans who actively opposed confirmation on grounds of illegality, concede that Dr. Grayson will be jumped from rank of lieutenant-commander to rear-admiral by the present special session of the Senate, though opposition speeches will be made.

Democrats, it is stated, will vote solidly for confirmation, though several of the majority party are said to be inwardly opposed to such action because of the unfortunate precedent it will establish in the medical corps of the Navy. It is declared there will not be a single favorable vote on confirmation from the Republicans.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR CANADA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, left this morning for Ottawa, Canada. At the embassy it was stated that the Ambassador was merely taking a rest and would be in Canada about 10 days.

NO ACTION ON SLIDING SCALE

The legislative Committee on Public Lighting voted today to report reference to the next General Court on the bill recommended by the Gas Commission providing for abolition of the sliding scale, so called, as affecting the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

BROTHERHOODS APPROVE PLANS FOR BIG STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

went out from brotherhood headquarters in Cleveland.

After yesterday's session here the following statement, signed by W. S. Stone of the engineers, W. G. Lee of the trainmen, W. S. Carter of the firemen and engineers, and L. E. Sheppard, acting president of the conductors, was given out.

"All members of the general committee, representing a number of railroads in the southeastern territory, conferred here Tuesday and gave thorough consideration to the application of the basic eight-hour work day as authorized by the chief executives, which was presented to and refused by the national conference committee of the railroads last December."

"It was then hoped by the brotherhoods that an application of the so-called Adamson Law could be agreed upon that would give train, engine and yard employees at once the benefits intended by the President when proposing the Eight-hour Law."

"The proposition submitted at Tuesday's meeting by the chief executives was unanimously indorsed by the various general committees, thus authorizing the chief executives again to renew their effort at peaceful settlement with the conference committee at the meeting to be held in New York Thursday, the 15th."

"All insinuations to the effect that transportation employees are not loyal citizens because of their attempt at this time to secure from their employers the benefits contemplated by the law is absurd and assurances of our willingness and intention to support our country should war be declared have been given to the President of the United States."

"Surely the public must recognize that for more than a year we have made every effort to secure a shorter workday and our membership realizes that this question should be disposed of and industrial peace restored before our country becomes involved in war, which now seems probable."

"Seemingly it has been the purpose of the railroad companies to postpone final settlement of this question until either a panic or war would defeat our demands."

Boston Lodges Notified

Chairmen of Four Railroad Brotherhoods Instructed to Convene

Chairmen of the Boston lodges of the four railroad brotherhoods have been notified to convene their full committee at the Quincy House on Monday at 10 a. m., when the chiefs of the four brotherhoods, who are now in Washington, or their subordinates, will address the committee, consisting of 80 members.

The local chairmen of the four brotherhoods are all connected with the Boston & Maine railroad, as the organizations of the train service employees on the Boston & Albany and New Haven railroads do not have their headquarters in Boston. The message was signed by W. G. Lee, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

If a strike is declared on the Boston & Maine railroad, Monday night or early Tuesday, it is thought that only the freight service will be affected at first. The four brotherhoods are represented in the freight service of the Boston & Maine by 1300 engineers, 1500 firemen, 1000 conductors and 3600 trainmen and brakemen. Representatives of the brotherhoods of the Boston & Albany and New Haven railroads will hold their meetings at the headquarters of their employing roads. If a simultaneous strike is declared on all New England railroads, more than 25,000 train service employees will be involved.

Because of the possibility of a strike the Boston & Albany railroad has announced that all freight will be accepted subject to delay. The announcement is as follows:

"On account of the threatened strike of employees in train service, the Boston & Albany railroad has issued instructions to its agents to accept freight only subject to delay and loss due to delay, and to indorse bills of lading accordingly."

"This does not mean that the railroad is refusing to accept freight. It is merely a precautionary measure, in case a strike is called, to protect the railroad from loss on freight which it may not be able to get to destination on account of causes beyond its control."

Opposition to Strike

Western Men Do Not Favor One—Wait Court Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Both the railroad executives and the brotherhood representatives are conferring here today in preparation for a joint conference tomorrow at which an attempt will be made to reach an agreement and avoid the railroad strike planned to begin Saturday night. Indications are that the railroads will await the Supreme Court decision on the Eight-Hour Law expected Monday before making any compromise with the men.

Although no solution of the difficulty was clear today, close observers were hopeful that it would not be necessary for the men to strike. The men on the Western roads are said to be opposed to a strike, and there are said to be other indications that the 400,000 men in the brotherhoods are not a unit behind their leaders in favoring a strike now.

To New York City a strike at present would present a serious situation because of the difficulty in shipping foodstuffs into the city. The railroad managers, however, since last September, when the first strike threat

was made, have been prepared to do their best to keep running those trains which are essential to the welfare of the city. The presence of members of the Federal Board of Mediation in the city gives color to the report the President Wilson would not be slow to take over the roads on behalf of the Government should a strike be declared.

Railroads Are Confident

Officials Express Belief That Employees Will Not Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Belief is expressed here today by officials of the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads that the order of the railroad brotherhoods for the trainmen to go on strike will not affect the service of either system.

It was learned today that orders have been received here that the men of the Baltimore & Ohio shall strike on Saturday night at 6 o'clock unless otherwise notified, and that the men of the Pennsylvania and Reading roads have orders to quit Monday morning. Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad expressed confidence that the great majority of their men will remain loyal and will not heed the order to strike.

MAINE POTATO MEN ARE BEFORE U. S. GRAND JURY

(Continued from page one)

The United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose will take out more than 35 carloads. Wholesale prices in Cuba average about \$7.75 a two-bushel bag, a considerable gain over the \$5.25 a two-bushel bag the wholesale merchants are getting in Greater Boston. Canadian potatoes have been exported in large numbers by this line for the past two years, but just now Maine potatoes are being exported "because they can be taken to Cuba and sold cheaper than New Brunswick or Canadian tubers," as one dealer said today.

Consumers of potatoes in Boston ask if the continual export of potatoes is not reducing the home supply, while others express themselves as feeling that the high prices now prevailing in Boston should give the dealers and middlemen sufficient profit without seeking higher rates in outside markets.

Lemuel S. McLeod, of the wholesale firm of Newsome & McLeod, Clinton Street produce merchants, when asked today, said: "We are going to sell our potatoes where we get the most money. They are willing to pay more for potatoes in Cuba than the market price in Boston. We ship them f. o. b. at Boston and the freight rate is 55 cents per bushel. In addition to a big shipment of Maine potatoes going to morning, another similar lot will be sent next week."

Potatoes were reported rotting in Cuba a short time ago by the master of one of the fruit liner's steamers. Mr. McLeod today confirmed this, but said it was due to suspension of railroad service in Cuba owing to the insurrection. These conditions have now been remedied, however, he said.

Kansas Conference

Governor Capper Urges Greatest Possible Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan. — Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas has called a State-wide conference for March 15 to consider plans for increasing the food production in Kansas. He recently urged the commercial clubs of the State to take up the vacant lot production problem and get every available piece of land in the cities and in the country in use for foodstuffs production.

"There is a world-wide shortage of food," said the Governor in his call for the conference. "With this comes the duty and obligation of every producer to exert to the utmost his energies to increase his output. This especially holds with the farmer, who must feed the world."

Indiana Crops Small

Poor Methods of Handling Food Are Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Prof. G. I. Christie of Purdue University, head of the agricultural extension work in Indiana, estimates that 75 per cent of the advance in food prices is due to crop shortages and poor methods of handling the crops in storage. Last year Indiana produced only about two-thirds of her normal corn crop and less than half the usual number of bushels of wheat. A small acreage of potatoes and onions was planted but conditions cut the crop into less than half. Oats and rye, as well as beans and tomatoes, were almost an entire failure, while apples and the small fruits did but little better. At present only about one-sixth of the usual amount of potatoes are in the pits that were stored there at the time last year, good apples can hardly be had and only culls find their way on most markets.

Seeds Sent Out

Kentucky Children to Maintain Gardens All Over State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The children of Kentucky are helping to solve the high cost of living. In 27 counties this year, as already heard from, juvenile farms will be created in back yards, and thousands of other children will join in the movement in other rural districts and the cities will not escape. A movement has been started by

Jordan Marsh Company Mercantile Heart of New England

RIBBONS



- The New Ribbons are particularly handsome in coloring. The rich, soft shades of Oriental tapestries are reproduced in many of the novelties. Chinese blue, orange and dull Indian red are among the favored colors.*
- Wide ribbons in plain grosgrain, pastel stripes and Oriental designs make the new girdles and sashes.*
- Sport Stripe Ribbons**—For making street bags, hats, sport coats and sashes, pastel and dark colors to harmonize with all the new sport wear; 12 inches wide. Specially priced. 1.25
- Moire Taffeta Ribbons**—The kind that holds its shape when used for hair bows; pink, blue, old rose, copen, navy, cardinal, emerald, gold, Nile, mais, black and white; 5 3/4 inches. 29c
- Pastel Stripes**—Entirely new; to be used for sashes with the new sport frocks; white background with satin stripe of mais; Nile, lavender, old rose, blue and pink; this comes also in all white and black and white; 7 inches. 59c
- Satin Sash Ribbons**—Of unusually good quality; pink, blue, Nile, mais, lilac, coral, copen, purple, also black and white; 7 inches. 39c
- Plain and Fancy Ribbons**—An abundance of pretty patterns for hair bows, fancy work and all kinds of trimmings, 4 1/2 to 6 inches. 19c
- New Hairbow Ribbons**—White background, combined with such new colors of satin stripe as gold, turquoise, old rose, lilac, Nile, light blue, pink, cardinal, emerald, also black and white; 5 inches. 25c
- Fancy Ribbons**—Of unusual beauty; some are allover designs; others with satin edges or satin striped centres, light and dark color effects, suitable for bags, sashes and all kinds of fancy work; 6 to 7 inches. 39c
- Brocade Sash Ribbons**—In one of the daintiest of patterns; pink, light blue and white only; exceptional quality; 7 inches. 95c
- Fancy Ribbons**—Including dainty Dresden warp prints, plaids and many new hair bow ribbons; almost every color; these can be used to good advantage for children's hair bows and sashes; 5 1/2 to 6 inches. 25c
- Imported Plaid Ribbons**—Distinctive patterns of unusual beauty, suitable for the new Spring frock sashes. 7 inches. 69c
- The Newest Novelty** is a dainty combination of pastel and Dresden stripe; excellent for sashes, bags and fancy work. 7 inches. 98c

Bows and Rosettes that do not require stitching, made free of charge while you wait

Jordan Marsh Company

W. A. BANCROFT RETURNS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — A special from Queretaro, Mex., to the New York Times says Mexico City will again be the capital of the Republic, a new decree stating that the causes of the change to Queretaro for the framing of the new Constitution in that city have disappeared and the Government will return to the old capital. This decree will be issued on Thursday. General Carranza polled 1,500,000 votes in the election Sunday. Reports from the City of Guerrero state that Villistas have been defeated by General Murguía's men, who took many prisoners.

SIX-CENT FARE IS DECLARED ONLY LOGICAL SOLUTION

Frederick E. Snow, counsel for the Boston Elevated, today told the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, at the continued hearing on the report of the special commission which investigated the financial condition of the road, that a straight 6-cent fare was the only logical solution of the Elevated problem.

"The recommendations of the commission," he said, "are merely a stop-gap. They propose but temporary relief. They do not provide for any increase in fares, nor relieve the company from any burdens which now exist, with the exception of the abolition of the compensation tax."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Arguments for the defense in the Government's dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation were concluded Tuesday in the supreme court and Solicitor General Davis began the final plea for the Department of Justice. Denying monopolistic intent, effect or promise by the corporation, C. A. Severance of St. Paul declared that it "is a blessing that there is in this country such an organization, so strong and so efficient that it can go out and capture the markets of the world."

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FALL RIVER LOSES FARE CASE

Justice William C. Loring has decided against the city of Fall River in its attempt to prove illegal the decision of the Public Service Commission granting the Bay State Street Railway the right to withdraw its concession of six tickets for a quarter in Fall River. The new rate goes into effect March 15.

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REGULAR SAILINGS
Company of CROWN-ALL HAT CO., N. Y.
CHAS. V. DASEY & SON, 6 Broad St., W. H.
SAVES, 10 Congress St., Boston

was creditable in every way to the Workshop activities, both in the thoroughgoing study and management and in the workshop settings. The 47 Workshop has performed a public art service in producing this novel work in English.

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GERMAN PLOT AS VIEWED BY VON BERNSTORFF

Justifies Action of Berlin and Says
Germany Sometimes Subordi-
nated Interests in Consideration
for United States

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Count von Bernstorff, interviewed at Copenhagen by the Hamburg-Freidenblatt representative, expressed pride at the way the German people viewed the breach with America which he prevented as long as possible. He was keenly affected, he said, on learning at Christiania that the instructions to the German Minister in Mexico which passed through his hands had become known to the United States Government.

It was natural that the publication should have caused the greatest sensation in America but Germany had always strictly declined to mix herself up in the politics of the American continent and all assertions concerning intrigues in Haiti, Cuba, and Colombia were fabrications. Never during his residence in Washington had he received the slightest indication that the German Government had tried to influence the policy of Central and South American states against the United States. Indeed, Germany had sometimes even subordinated her great economic interests in those countries to spare the sensitivities of the United States.

Count von Bernstorff added that it was clear from the instructions to the German Minister in Mexico that the German proposal would never have been made to the Mexican Government if the United States did not declare war on Germany, and he believed it was hardly possible to act more correctly.

American News Scanty

Berlin People Said to Accept Situation
With Equanimity

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday via wireless to Sayville)—Mexico is an independent State, and as a separate person she has a right to decide anything she wants, according to the view of Berlin newspapers in commenting on reports that the United States are requesting information from Mexico City as to certain wireless stations.

This is about the only American news which has been received here recently. Berliners have become accustomed to this failure to receive any news dispatches from the United States and are accepting the situation with equanimity.

Reports by American correspondents with Count von Bernstorff's party reaching here and detailing the treatment of the passengers in the ambassadorial and consular party aroused the greatest indignation. None were surprised, however, at the British methods.

Arrival in Berlin

Count von Bernstorff Reaches the
German Capital

BERLIN, Germany (via Sayville Wednesday)—The official press statement today regarding the arrival in Berlin of Count von Bernstorff says: "At half-past eight a train arrived in the Stettin railroad station at Berlin bringing home the whole staff of the German Embassy at Washington."

"Ambassador Bernstorff alighted immediately, surrounded by numerous friends and representatives of the Foreign Office, with whom he shook hands and immediately began an animated conversation."

"With him were counsellors of the Embassy Prince Hatzfeldt and von Haniel and others. All looked very well."

Sending of Instructions

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that the instructions to the German Minister in Mexico, recently made public, were not sent by letter either from Berlin to Washington or from Washington to Mexico.

Germany to Protest

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that the German Government will protest through the Swiss Minister against England's treatment of Count von Bernstorff.

ITALIANS FACE GERMAN U-BOATS WITH CONFIDENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—In a discussion today on economic problems, the Minister of Agriculture said that the supply of wheat had been regularly maintained in conformity with the Treaty of London. The merchant marine and the Navy, he held, would surmount the obstacle of submarines.

The Minister of War said he had not forgotten the needs of agriculture and of acting in full accord with the Minister of Agriculture. He could not allow himself to be reproached with not providing men necessary for the

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

ity on the Ane, south of the Avre and in the Champagne.

On the eastern front in an advance on the Narayvka, we took more than 250 prisoners.

Front of Prince Leopold: The artillery opened fire in several sectors, to which we replied strongly. North of the Zlochoff-Tarnopol Railroad German reconnoitering detachments carried out in strenuous manner and with foresight an enterprise during which three Russian officers, 320 men, and 13 machine guns were captured. Advances into the Russian lines near Brzezany and on the Narayvka also brought us gains in prisoners and booty.

Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged. There were engagements in the forefield during the day. Macedonian front: French battalions attacked our positions between Ohrida and Presha Lakes. They were repulsed. Our aviation squadrons made bomb attacks on the railroad station at Vertekon, southeast of Voden. Our aviators obtained hits which caused a conflagration that was visible for a long time.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official report issued last night from British headquarters in France reads:

In consequence of our bombardment of their positions yesterday our opponents abandoned their main defensive system along the forward crest of the ridge west of Bapaume on a front of 3½ miles.

During the day our advancing troops have driven back our opponents' rear guard in this area for a depth of a mile and have occupied the village of Grevillers and Loupart wood.

We have also made further progress east and north of Gommecourt on a front of about a mile.

Hostile raids were repulsed during the night in the neighborhood of Neuville-St. Vaast, Souchez and Armentieres. In each case our opponents failed to reach our trenches. Another hostile raiding party succeeded in reaching our trenches southwest of Neuve Chapelle. A few of our men are missing.

Our artillery carried out an effective bombardment of our opponents' positions in the Somme and east of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Today's official statement says:

On Tuesday, south of St. Mihiel, the French captured Romainville farm and penetrated at four different points up to the second German lines between the Meuse and Apremont.

North of Armentieres, English detachments were driven away by fire. In Champagne, engagements south of Ripont continued with changing result. On the east bank of the Meuse advances of French troops near St. Mihiel failed. One of our river posts was pushed back.

At Butte de Mesnil two very violent German counterattacks were launched on Monday at 6 p. m. They were stopped short, the Germans not reaching our lines, and losing very heavily.

Around Hill 185, grenade fighting continued all night, the French capturing new elements and trenches.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

In Champagne our opponents' artillery, energetically counter-shelled by us, bombarded the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and Massiges. In the course of the day the Germans made unsuccessful attempts with grenades against Hill 185, which we continue to hold.

West of the Meuse (Verdun region) both artilleries were quite active. Our destructive fires appeared to have been effective, particularly in the region of Avocourt, Hill 304 and on the right bank of the Bezonvaux. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

The statement issued yesterday afternoon reads:

The artillery fighting was rather lively in the sector of Troyon. West of Maisons de Champagne the Germans yesterday evening made a violent counterattack on Hill 185. Our curtain of fire and machine guns checked the attackers promptly. We maintained all our positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official Italian statement of yesterday reads: On the Julian front, Austrian artillery showed increased activity in the Tolmino basin.

On the Carso an Italian detachment successfully raided Austrian lines southwest of Lukatic, destroying their defensive works and dugouts and capturing 24 prisoners and one machine gun. A subsequent Austrian counter-attack was checked and dispersed by Italian fire.

GERMAN ARMY LEADERS TALK OVER THE WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin telegram states that Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf and the new chief of the Austrian staff, General von Arz, are now at German headquarters with Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff and an important conference is

proceeding concerning the impending operations on the Italian and Western fronts.

Major Morant, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt concerning the situation in the West, hints at a possible repetition of von Hindenburg's strategy at Tannenberg, when he ordered small sections of his army to retire fighting, so as to gain space for strategic movements. The present shortening of the line, he adds, merely indicates a systematic selection of positions in place of those merely determined by the Franco-British halt in the autumn of 1914.

BRITISH FORCES ADD TO GAINS BEYOND BAGDAD

(Continued from page one)

advance on both banks was ordered and at 5:55 o'clock in the morning we occupied the railway station, the city being entered shortly afterwards. Our cavalry pushed forward in pursuit, and after slight resistance occupied Kasimje capturing over 100 prisoners and four damaged airplanes.

"Our gunboats now took up the pursuit."

"During this recent fighting fierce gales and blinding dust storms, the lack of water away from the river and the vigorous pursuit made the operations arduous."

"Since Feb. 23 the Turks had been busy destroying and removing everything of value in Baghdad. A considerable amount of booty has nevertheless fallen into our hands, including large quantities of equipment, arms and ammunition. Five hundred Turkish wounded also were abandoned by the enemy."

"On the left bank of the Tigris between 200 and 300 Turkish fallen were counted on Saturday and 300 prisoners were taken."

"On entering the city of Baghdad the local inhabitants gave us a warm welcome. Slight disturbances occurred in the city consequent upon the Turkish evacuation, but complete order was restored when our troops entered."

Press Comments

What Germans See in the Fall
of Baghdad

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—German papers agree in recognizing the gravity of the fall of Baghdad but point out that the Turkish Army remains intact and may be expected to recover while the war will be decided in Europe.

The Frankfurter Zeitung hopes, however, that the Turks will retake the city as all territory held at peace negotiations will count as a pledge and the integrity of Turkey is important for Germany.

Campaign in the Desert

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BASRA, Mesopotamia—"A feeble Shamal (northwest wind) has blown since . . . and has done a little to make life more bearable." . . . Official Report.

This sentence taken from a plain, unemotional report from the Mesopotamia, illustrates the conditions under which the Iraq campaign had to be conducted.

Iraq is a vast plain of alluvial clay, covering the lower eastern portion of Turkey, lying between Persia and Arabia. It is a land of change, where the arid desert may be converted into an impassable morass, or even an inland lake, by a storm or two or a rise in the Euphrates or the Tigris. Rain without storm is almost unknown.

When the winter ends in the Caucasus and in the highlands of distant Asia Minor, the Euphrates and the Tigris commence to rise, and by the end of March their waters have reached high level. To keep these rivers within bounds it is necessary to construct "bunds," or marginal dams, composed of loose earth, about six feet broad and three or four feet high.

These bunds, which extend almost from the headwaters to the Persian Gulf, are a constant source of anxiety, for a break through of the river means the flooding of miles of country.

When the British forces landed in Mesopotamia their difficulties seemed insuperable, but ingenuity and determination overcame problem after problem. Not the least of these was the lack of natural resources. Stone for roads and buildings was almost unobtainable, and this—and even much of the wood required for fuel—had to be imported.

Trees were rare, and there was practically no natural shade from the burning sun. As the troops proceeded up country the transport of supplies became increasingly difficult. On land the motor lorries sank deeply into the soft, muddy ground, while water transport was complicated by the varying strength of the Tigris currents. Dust storms made aerial observation difficult, and the mirage rendered accurate artillery observation almost impossible.

The troops suffered severely in these trying conditions, but gradually the untiring devotion of the administrative staffs, working in collaboration, made itself felt, and a steady supply of material of all kinds made it possible greatly to improve the conditions of life. Nevertheless the cheerfulness and endurance shown by the troops in Mesopotamia under almost indescribable hardships must always remain one of the most inspiring features of the great war.

New Turkish Position

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—After fighting south of Baghdad, the Turkish troops withdrew to a new position between Baghdad and Samarra.

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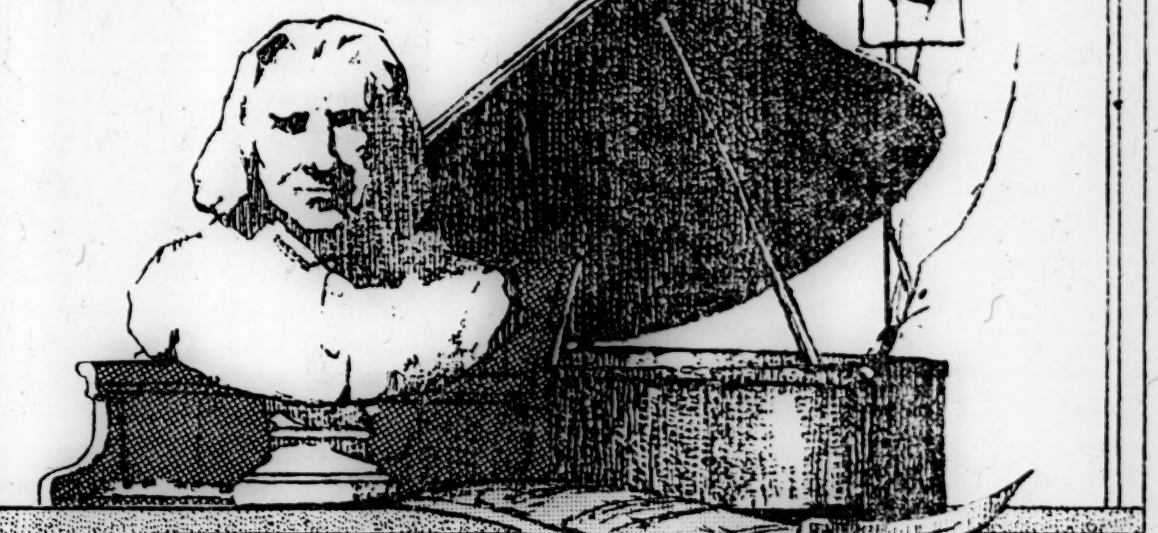
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GREAT BRITAIN TO DEBATE NEW DUTY ON COTTON

(Continued from page one)

secretary at the War Office, made an interesting statement on air fighting. Dealing with the question of mastery of the air he said the situation on the British front in France at the present moment was undecided. During the winter months, when flying was much interfered with, all belligerents had endeavored to increase and improve their air service. With the advent of good weather conditions they must expect a severe contest before achieving such definite superiority as would enable them to throw "the enemy entirely on the defensive." They had been superior to the Germans throughout the entire war in the amount of work performed by the Flying Corps. The Germans had never been able, either to carry out such work on a comparable scale or to stop the British from doing it.

A position similar to that at the same period last year now obtained. "Then the Germans put up serious opposition," Mr. MacPherson said, "and only after severe fighting, both at Verdun and in front of our lines, were we able to establish fighting superiority. Even then this superiority was only maintained by hard and continuous fighting at considerable distances behind the German lines, by which means it was found possible to keep the air above the battlefield practically clear of the enemy."

Mr. MacPherson added that there had not been at any time on any side in the western theater a situation which could properly be described as mastery or supremacy of the air.

Reinforcements and replacements were now being dispatched continuously to the British front and they had every reason to hope they would assert their superiority there this year, as they did last.

Mr. MacPherson further stated that the average casualties during the past six weeks were 20, including about 13 wounded and missing.

In the House of Lords a bill to deprive enemy peers and princes of British titles and dignities was read the

second time and referred to a select committee. Lord Lansdowne said the only reason for dealing with the question was to satisfy public opinion out-of-doors. He expressed disbelief that enemy persons did wear their British decorations, remarking that he felt sure Lord Middleton would not flaunt in the House at the present time the Order of the Red Eagle which he obtained on a visit to Germany.

Mr. Asquith's Reply

Former Premier to Speak on Dardanelles Report

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. H. H. Asquith, the former Premier, will on Monday or Tuesday make formal reply in the House of Commons to some of the statements criticizing the policy of his Cabinet made in the recently published report of the commission which investigated the Dardanelles campaign. Such an announcement was made in the House today, the Government granting permission for such a statement by the predecessor of Mr. Lloyd George.

GERMAN RAIDER IS REPORTED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

TOKIO, Japan (Wednesday)—An official announcement of the presence of a German raider in the Indian ocean preceded receipt of dispatches here today detailing the destruction by this craft of the steamer Fukai Maru, en route to India.

Australian naval authorities were quoted in advices here as declaring a German raider, equipped with aeroplanes had been lurking in the vicinity of Colombo since the latter part of February.

Japanese official statements said a big Anglo-Japanese fleet was on the lookout for the raider and all shipping has been warned.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

A meeting of Boston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was held in the Thorndike yesterday with Mrs. Roscoe H. Chesley presiding.

MONEY FOR NEW JERSEY ROADS

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Edge Tuesday signed the Direct State Tax Road bills. Their purpose is to levy a tax of one mill on each dollar of real and personal property for five years to raise \$15,000,000 for a highway system. The companion measures for a State Highway Commission and outlining routes of roads were also signed.

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BRITISH CIVILIAN PRISONERS URGE EXCHANGE SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—A large number of British civilian prisoners released from the internment camp at Ruhleben have signed a memorandum on the subject of a general exchange of German and British civilian prisoners.

The memorandum urges that the welfare of the 4000 English civilian prisoners in Germany should be thoroughly discussed in both Houses of Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity, and that the following points should be brought forward:

1. The refusal by Great Britain (which was afterwards withdrawn when it was too late) of the offer made by Germany in November, 1914, of a "man for man" exchange, as stated in the White Paper Miscellaneous, No. 8, 1915, page 4.

2. What inquiries have been made by the Government as to the truth of the statement made, according to the Westminster Gazette, Nov. 3, 1915, by Dr. Krieger of the German Foreign Office in the Reichstag, that: "If the negotiations for the release of civilian prisoners succeed, we bind ourselves not to incorporate the men returned in the Army."

3. The consideration of the serious condition of the British civilian prisoners at Ruhleben, on which every returned British civilian prisoner has insisted, urging the Government to take definite action, which has never been done.

4. The question as to whether the release of 26,000 Germans for 4000 Englishmen would be seriously detrimental to the military situation.

The memorandum then gives a summary of arguments for and against the proposed exchange, which it believes may be of interest:

Against may be urged the possible gain for Germany of 26,000 fighting men and possible information given to the enemy.

For the exchange may be urged:

1. The probability that, after two years' confinement, not many Germans would be fit for military service.

2. The impression that would be created in Germany by the arrival of 26,000 men who could vouch for the strength of Great Britain; the small effect of the war on business prosperity in Britain; the plentifulness of her food supply compared with that of Germany; the failure of the Zeppelin campaign; the kind treatment of prisoners, etc.

3. That the guards of the camps in England would be freed for military service.

4. That the expense of feeding 26,000 men would be borne by the Germans instead of by the British.

5. The improbability that 26,000 more fighting men would have any effect in a war of millions.

6. That the danger of such a large number of enemy aliens in England would be removed, and the consequent leakage of important secrets would cease.

7. The probability that after the war the Germans remaining in England would once more settle down to their businesses in that country.

The memorandum then proposes the following alternative arrangements which might be discussed if, after consideration of the above points it is still considered undesirable to exchange 26,000 Germans for 1000 Englishmen:

1. The exchange of all men over 45 and the removal of the remainder to neutral countries. (Since this was written it has been officially announced that the exchange of civilian prisoners over 45 has been definitely agreed upon by both Governments.)

2. A proposal to the Germans that they should add to their English prisoners: (a) A sufficient number of French or Russian civilians; or (b) a sufficient number of British military prisoners to equalize the exchange.

3. Finally, the signatories of the memorandum feel it their duty to urge the immediate release of all British civilian prisoners. They point out that if these men were suffering at home as they are now suffering abroad there would be a popular outcry and a demand for their immediate release. It is only owing to the fact that they are in an enemy country, cut off from their home, and consequently forgotten by most of their compatriots, that they continue to remain in captivity.

SOLDIERS TO ASSIST IN LAND CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The following announcement has been made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

An important arrangement has been made between the War Office and the Board of Agriculture for placing a further supply of military labor at the service of farmers for spring cultivation. In addition to the allotment of 15,000 men now attached to home defense forces, whose labor will be made available for farmers under the arrangements hitherto enforced, a further body of 15,000 men will be detached and quartered in different parts of the country.

The men will be quartered at infantry depots selected by General Headquarters. Each company will have an establishment of 250, with a due proportion of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, and will include men for clerical work to deal with applications from committees and farmers. A major, captain and two subalterns will be appointed to each company. The Board of Agriculture, in consultation with the war agricultural committees, has prepared a scheme for the distribution of this army of military labor between the various counties, according to their requirements. The wages to be paid will be the local rates, as determined by the war agricultural committees. Liberal allotments will be made to the more important wheat-growing counties such as Norfolk.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William H. Edwards, named to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, has friendly relations with Tammany Hall, and his nomination by the President will not be resented by that organization. Mr. Edwards was once a famous football "star" and made famous the Princeton team on which he played. He first entered the field of New York politics under the mayoralty administration of William J. Gaynor, having been appointed by the latter to be head of the Street Cleaning Department. In the 1912 campaign Mr. Edwards was an efficient and high-placed official of the Wilson League, and did much to make the election of the President possible. Under the Mitchell régime he has not been prominent in New York political doings, but now he emerges with a Federal appointment carrying with it a salary of \$5000 a year.

George W. Goethals, now a retired officer of the United States Army, and open to professional engagements as the engineer who carried the Panama Canal to completion, has been invited by the State of New Jersey to assume charge of its Highway Commission, and later come into full control of the ambitious and costly program of public works which that State has planned for itself during the next decade. General Goethals laid the foundations of his education in the College of the City of New York, and then went to West Point, where he was graduated in 1880. He entered the Engineer Corps in order to give further development to aptitudes clearly revealed at the national academy; and he rose steadily thereafter, showing talent for teaching, which was tested by a term of service on the faculty at West Point, and also practical ability proved by his work as a superintendent of waterways construction work on the inland jobs supervised by the War Department, setting under orders from Congress. Incidentally he was graduated from the Army College in 1905. During the Spanish-American war he was chief of engineers. Selected to carry through the construction of the Panama Canal when civilians had failed, he won out, performing not only the duties of his profession as a builder but those of civil Governor of the Panama Zone from April, 1914, until his recent retirement. He now has the undivided respect of his countrymen to an extent won by few contemporary Americans; and, on his rather infrequent appearances as a speaker he packs the meeting places with cheering throngs.

Charles Harold Davis of Mystic, Conn., who has won the \$1000 Altman prize, awarded annually by judges chosen by the National Academy of Design, is one of the renowned landscape painters of the United States, whose work is found in the leading museums of that country. As a winner of important awards in the leading competitions of the country he has few if any peers. He was elected a member of the National Academy in 1906, Amesbury, Mass., is his native place, and he got his first training at the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Ten years of study and residence in Paris, with frequent exhibits in the Salon, enabled him to return to the United States with a technical achievement and professional reputation that at once counted. Later the intrinsic merit of his work helped even more, and today he is on the crest of the wave of popularity and prosperity.

Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., who has just been appointed Director of Munitions Petroleum Research, a newly established branch of the British Ministry of Munitions, is the first petroleum expert in the British Isles. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that what he does not know about petroleum is not worth knowing. Sir Boverton is a native of London, and was educated at University College School and at the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Accompanied by Sir Vivian Majendie, he made extensive visits of inspection to the principal centers of petroleum distribution in the United Kingdom, also visiting the chief European countries, the United States and Canada. He has been on many royal commissions, and is adviser on petroleum to the Admiralty, the Home Office, the India Office and the Colonial Office, to the last named in a consulting capacity. He is also consulting adviser to the Corporation of London under the Petroleum Acts. Sir Boverton is adviser on petroleum transport to the Port of London Authority, and adviser to the Thames Conservancy. He is the author of innumerable books, articles, and papers on his special subject.

William Dennison Stephens, who, by the resignation of Hiram W. Johnson, automatically became Governor of California, does so by reason of his election as Lieutenant-Governor in the last State election. His home is at Los Angeles, a city where he has made a record as a business man, Mayor, constructive urban statesman, responsible in part for the city's planned civic evolution and popularly controlled public utilities, and a member of three Congresses. Mr. Stephens is a native of Ohio. After teaching school and reading law, he finally got interested in engineering and in business. But he never has ceased to be interested in the ideas and ideals of community, State and National life. The gubernatorial robe which Senator-elect Johnson doffs does not fall on the shoulders of a mere politician, but comes to a man of progressive sympathies and habits of active citizenship.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BERNE, Switzerland.—It is announced that after long diplomatic negotiations an agreement has been reached between the Serbian and Austro-Hungarian governments with regard to the exchange of prisoners. The convoys will be sent via Lyons and Feldkirch, and arrangements have already been made for the transport of the first batches.

DESCRIPTION OF VISIT TO BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In a lecture given under the auspices of the Philosophical Institute, the Rev. Dr. John Kelman, who had recently returned from a visit to the front, said that there were worse things than war, and one of these would have been if Great Britain had flinched on Aug. 4, 1914. One of the most striking things with regard to the present war was the fact that there was less hand-to-hand fighting and much more labor than in previous wars and that the old dash of chivalry had given place to the new factor of "the man."

Dr. Kelman described how, after being escorted by four torpedo boats and airships, they arrived at a seaport in France. On all sides troops were coming and going and hundreds of other gallant men who were unable to take their place in the fighting line worked day after day wheeling barrows of every imaginable kind of supply to be sent up to the fighting line. In the shops a smiling salesman would sk 1 franc for even a pair of bootlaces.

In the camps nearer the base the men had made beautiful little gardens and, their edges picked out in broken glass. Dr. Kelman referred to the magnificent work of the Y. M. C. A. and said it was one of the greatest achievements on record. A fine opportunity came to them and they sprang at it. Their huts had been of inestimable benefit to the men in every way and the situation had been handled in the best and most practical manner. The artist, the professor, the clergyman, the pierrot, had all contributed something for the welfare of the men. The Y. M. C. A. had also done good work in receiving relatives of men in hospital, feeding and housing them and directing them on their way. Each hut was a new adventure and had a character of its own, partly given to it by its leader, and to these men the speaker paid a high tribute. The Y. M. C. A. was always pressing further and further up to the fighting line. In one place there was "Cambridge House," a dugout, where two attendants stayed and hot cocoa was served out to the men. Sometimes the hut was underground, and in one place he saw a cellar converted into a concert hall and a soldier was playing the piano.

The journey from the base to the front, a journey of 200 miles, which took a whole day and night, was a very curious experience. There were cities of brick and stone without one room intact, whilst five or six miles back the country had not changed much and the land was being tilled as usual. There were ammunition dumps along the roads and the traffic was almost entirely military, transport and Red Cross wagons coming and going constantly. The London omnibuses, painted like torpedoes, ran about in a country that they never dreamed of in their youth. Air craft was constantly overhead, surrounded with little puffs of bursting shrapnel. In this service, Dr. Kelman said, there was acknowledged to be a very fine type of man on both sides, and air warfare had been carried on in the most chivalrous fashion. Forward from the back of the front there was a thickening up of camps. Agriculture became interrupted, and on the open road long stretches were screened. The one thing one could not see was the guns. The intervals between the sound of firing were melodious with the songs of birds. The city of trenches was a wonderful world, not a set of ditches, but full of little houses, as it were, with stores and so forth, boxes of bombs let into the walls and with all manner of work and detail most carefully carried out.

The cheerfulness of the British soldier was proverbial. He was full of fun and full of all kinds of stories. He did not hate the enemy, he had something better to do. It was usually the man who did nothing who thought he could do his bit with hard words, but not the soldier. No words could describe the courage to be seen on all sides.

MINIMUM PRICE FOR CEREAL CROP URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The following resolutions were passed by the War Emergency Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at a recent meeting, for submission to the Board of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food: That for the 1917 crop maximum prices should be abolished and that minimum prices should be guaranteed for all cereals, such prices to be not less than the present maximum prices; that in the event of cereals going to a price which, in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture, is unreasonable, the Government should reserve the right to fix a price, such price to be determined by the Board of Agriculture; that there should be no commandeering of agricultural produce under the guaranteed minimum price.

The committee are strongly of opinion that controlling of prices is of small benefit to the general consumer, unless some similar course is adopted with regard to imported produce; that any wheat not saleable for milling purposes at the minimum price should be allowed to be used for feeding; that if more land is to be brought under cultivation for cereals a minimum price for some years must be guaranteed.

While recognizing the great efforts which had been made by the president of the Board of Agriculture, it was stated, the committee viewed with alarm the fact that the board which was responsible for food production in the country had so little power in dealing with questions which were essential to such production.

IN THE LIBRARIES

The assumption that patrons of public libraries do not care for poetry is, according to the Wisconsin Library Bulletin, altogether unwarranted. The bulletin undertakes to show that many read poetry and like it, and that more would read and enjoy it were they intelligently led to a perusal of that poetry which is best suited to awaken an appreciation of poetry in general. In line with this argument the bulletin publishes an article on "The Small Library and Modern Poetry," by Elva L. Bascom, in which are given various methods for interesting patrons in the poetry shelves.

The writer advises either a list for guidance or, if this cannot be provided, a separation of the modest volumes by such poets as Braley, Branch, Burnett, Frost, Garrison, Lindsay and Amy Lowell from the more pretentious collections by Aldrich, Bryant, the Carys, Drumm, Emerson, Gilder, Hart, Holland, Holmes, Longfellow and Lowell. They would look far more enticing, moreover, she asserts, between book supports or on a separate shelf, or, better still, in a book trough with an easychair beside it and a poster above it.

Speaking of the varied range in modern verse, the writer says that it is a revelation to at least the young people to find that there are few, if any, of the problems which they have studied or thought about, or phases of life which they have experienced, which are not pictured or utilized by our younger poets. She advises accordingly a grouping of contemporary poetry by the live subjects about which people are interested to read even in the country town. Where can you find, she asks, such stirring pictures of social injustice as Fannie Stearns Davis, Josephine Preston Peabody, James Oppenheim and Louis Untermeyer draw? Where such interpretations of the peasant mind and heart and way of life as Gibson and Masefield give us? Who shows a deeper love of country than Rupert Brooke in his war sonnets, and Alfred Noyes in "Drake" and many shorter poems?

A situation which is not confined to Kansas City, Mo., is indicated in the thirty-fifth annual report of the library in that city. In this report the librarian, Purd B. Wright, states that while the library is doing real work along civic and business lines, it is handicapped by its inability to secure and house the material which is sadly needed and to make it of most value through expert assistance. It is as much the proper function of the public library to perform municipal research work, the librarian adds, to supply every bit of commercial information for the business world that may be obtainable and to have it so located as to make it of the utmost value when needed and at the least expenditure of time and money as any of the work it now attempts.

Another way of supplying commercial information to business men besides through the channels of the Public Library was proposed recently by Richard H. Waldo of the New York Tribune in an address at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. "In my opinion," said Mr. Waldo, "it would pay the national chamber to have at the Washington headquarters a trained librarian who has given special attention to business in print. An official librarian for the national chamber could arrange exchanges and develop reading courses which local committees could use to the utmost advantage. I earnestly hope the move will be made this year."

The Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library issues a card entitled, "When You Buy a Book," bearing this advice: "Try this test: Is it well made? Is it written in good English? Is it true to life? Does it increase your knowledge? Is it helpful in business? Is it wholesome? Does it lead to right living? Does it enrich your life? Do you love it as a friend? Are you proud to own it?"

It is expected that Montreal's new public library will be completed by the first of June. It is to be a handsome building of granite and marble, capable of housing 300,000 volumes. On the stained glass ceiling of the distributing room will be depicted the coats of arms of the seven provinces of France from which many of the early Canadian colonists came; the seven great

names in Canada's early history, and the seven provinces of Canada just after confederation.

That Americans are being denied at present the results of investigations which the Germans have carried on was the statement made recently by Charles W. Reeder, reference librarian of the Ohio State University Library, according to an article published in the Ohio State Lantern. Mr. Reeder explained this statement by showing that as a result of the submarine warfare American libraries cannot secure books containing desired information. "Recently the Library of Congress," he declared, "sent an agent to Rotterdam for that purpose, and for a time the results were such that it appeared as though American libraries were going to realize their heart's desire. A steamer loaded with books started out, got as far as the war zone, was warned, turned around and went back. Naturally this condition is hurting the university library as well as others. An order was placed not long ago for books to the extent of \$2000. So far they have not been received, and if they are not obtained within a certain time the money remains in the State treasury, and the library is the loser."

An interesting item in the twentieth annual report of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library states that a group of books for language study, placed on the open shelves as an experiment, shows a gain of 22 per cent in its use, indicating that even grammars and dictionaries of foreign languages have attractions for readers who select their books from the open shelf room.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Sir George Cave, M. P., Home Secretary, recently received a deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, who laid before him a series of resolutions passed by the congress at Birmingham last September.

The Home Secretary, in his reply, said that they were practically compelled by war conditions to assent to the issue of licenses to women conductors of trams and omnibuses. No other course was possible. He quite agreed that some occupations of that kind were difficult for women to fill, but he did not think this applied to the driving of cabs. Personally, he would have thought that the driving of a motorbus through the streets of London was a difficult operation for a woman, but no license would be issued except to persons qualified in every way for the work. As to what was going to happen after the war he declared most emphatically that the commissioner's hands were perfectly free with regard to such licenses. He was not bound to renew them indefinitely. They were for one year only. Although nobody was anxious to withdraw a license which had been issued there was no legal obstacle to the commissioner taking whatever line he thought best. It was stated that the men who had left their occupations to become soldiers and sailors were to be reinstated, and it followed that, although the women might be licensed, they would not have the same right or preference to be employed by the proprietors of vehicles as the men had. On the wider question whether, after the war, no licenses should be granted to women he pointed out that irrespective of the war there was no legal obstacle today to the granting of licenses to women, and he certainly could not venture to say that in the future no such licenses would be issued. If he was in office when the war ended he would, however, do his best to see that the men had the fullest possible protection.

The Home Secretary then went on to speak of the employment of women in occupations ordinarily classed as unsuitable. He pointed out that his department arranged for measures to lighten the work where women were employed. They were doing harder work now than they did in peace, but it must be remembered that this was war time. As to the reduction in the number of factory inspectors, some had gone to the war and others had been temporarily diverted to other departments, but the number of actual vacancies was quite small—about 10—and there was no idea of any further restriction. It was very difficult in these days to obtain suitable men to fill the vacancies.

Chapeaux Charmants, \$7.50

Exclusive to L. S. PLAUT & CO., Newark.



BECOMING and artistic hats adapted from beautiful foreign originations—and smart modes typically American, form the special group now widely and favorably known as "Chapeaux Charmants." Colors and black. French floral, fruit and feather fantasy decorations.

"La Patria," illustrated on the right, is but one of the many admirable tailored hats very moderately priced at 1.98, 2.98, 3.98 and upwards. "La Patria"—of blue, green, gold, plum or black Milan, is 2.98.

L. S. Plaut & Co.

(Opposite Public Service Terminal)
NEWARK, N. J.

Smart Styles in Women's Wear at McCutcheon's



James McCutcheon & Co. are now displaying their new Spring wearing apparel for Women and Misses. Correct models in Outer Garments for all occasions are shown in the many new materials.

Daytime Dresses in a variety of materials and models, \$26.50 to 69.50.

Evening and Dance Frocks, \$21.50 to 69.50.

Motor or Utility Coats, \$26.50 to 49.50.

Street Suits in Serge, Gabardine and mixtures, \$26.50 to 49.50.

Sport Skirts in Linen and novelty materials, \$3.50 to 18.75.

Blouses in Linens, Silk, Georgette and Cotton Voile, \$4.50 to 18.50.

Sport Blouses in Linens and Cotton Voiles, \$2.95 to 8.95.

Tailored and Outing Hats, \$6.50 to 18.50.

Send for new catalogue "Women's Apparel for Spring 1917"

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

The Best Stock of Seasons!

Spring Dress Goods

Every Weave—Color—Price

STYLES ARE SETTLED for spring! Easter is less than five weeks away, and spring is coming closer and closer.

Spring clothes are high in the minds of most women—and wise they are if they are planning now for their spring wardrobes.

The Dress Goods Store is a fine place for the woman who is ready for spring costume—for she will find a store with fine stocks, great variety and agreeably low prices ready to greet her, and plan with her.

Stocks are full and complete. Naturally, the earlier choosers will find the greatest breadth of selection.

Every smart color of the season, together with the favorite staples, is ready.

Every popular material is shown in a full range of colors.

An enormous variety is shown of checks, plaids and stripes, mostly new in design, skillfully combining the best colors of the season.

Among the many weaves shown are:

Homespun	Costume Serge	Imperial Serge
Poret Twills	Gabardines	Poplins
Jersey Cloth	Permo Cloth	Velours
Cuniburl	Silk and Wool Poplins	Broadcloths
	Silk and Wool Velours	

With the exception of those materials combined with silk, as noted, these are all wool fabrics.

Prices range from 79¢ to \$6.95 a yard.

Frederick Leser & Co.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

The Popular Nemo!

Any woman who buys a Nemo gets the best style and service, and the most comfort that any corset can give!

The Woman Who Shops

should first be fitted in

The Nemo That Suits Her!

Her new clothes will be more becoming; and she will find better bargains, because she will be more comfortable. Her best bargain will be her Nemo Corset! It will outwear any two corsets at the same price; give all the style of the purely fashion corset; and has exclusive features, for which there is no extra charge.

There is a Nemo for Every Woman!

Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets—\$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00
Nemo Wonderlift Corsets—\$5.00 and \$10.00
Nemo Back-Resting Corsets—\$3.00 to \$10.00

When you shop for a corset, practice economy—get the NEMO that is designed for your type. Be corset-happy!

GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE
NEMO FASHION INSTITUTE, N. Y.

No. 51 Cold Cream Soap (Solidified)



MORE RIGID CLOTURE RULE IS PROPOSED

Senator Underwood Initiates
Move for Majority Vote to
End Debate—House Speaker-
ship Candidates Decided Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. Senator Underwood of Alabama today initiated a move to impose upon the Senate a more rigid cloture rule, for limiting debate. The cloture adopted March 8, subsequent to an appeal from the President based on the Senate filibuster, provides that a two-thirds vote is necessary to invoke the rule, but Senator Underwood now proposes a rule whereby a majority vote would be sufficient.

It is predicted that the Underwood proposition has little or no prospect of being accepted by the Senate. The chief objection appears to be the new cloture rule itself. The latter makes it practically impossible to further amend the rules unless two thirds of the senators give their consent. Though assenting to the cloture of March 8, the Republicans, it is believed, will almost solidly oppose further cloture.

Furthering plans for reorganizing the incoming House of Representatives, Democratic leaders have called a caucus of their party for April 12, while the Republicans will caucus on April 14. The five independents are understood to have plans for getting together at about the same time. Previous to their caucus, the Republican leaders are to confer among themselves on April 5.

Speaker Clark and Minority Leader Mann are candidates for the speakership in the new House. The speaker has communicated with Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, urging him to do all he can to secure an amendment to the State laws to provide for an election before April 16, when the new Congress convenes, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a representative district in that State.

Mr. Mann also, has requested Governor Whitman of New York to call a special election to fill the vacancy from that State. So close is the contest for the speakership expected to be that if one of these districts is filled by April 16, while the other vacancy remains, the contest might be swung in an opposite direction.

Election Inquiry Requested

WASHINGTON, D. C. Former Senator William E. Chilton of West Virginia, Democrat, today asked for a Senate investigation of the last election, in which he was defeated by Howard Sutherland, Republican. Mr. Chilton had contested the election in the West Virginia courts, which ruled against him yesterday.

HARVARD TEACHERS' PROGRAM IS ISSUED

Speakers at the opening session of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association, to be held in the new lecture hall of Harvard University on March 24, will be Frank V. Thompson of Boston, president, who will speak generally on the organization and that for which it stands; Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of educational research, Boston, who will talk on "Making a School Budget"; Myron W. Richardson, headmaster of the Girls High School, Boston, on "Economics in High School Organization"; and Henry Turner Bailey of Boston, who will speak on "The Teacher's Threefold Purpose."

Dinner at the Hotel Brunswick will be followed by talks on "Public Taxation and Public Education," by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts; "Business Organization and School Organization," by George W. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and on "The Internal Reform of Education," by Dr. David Snodden, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University. George W. Coleman of the Boston City Council will be toastmaster.

RAILROAD PRESIDENT HELD FOR LIQUOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. On a charge, brought by Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, of having violated the State liquor law by the sale of liquors on a New York Central train while it was passing through Glenville, a dry town, President Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central Railroad, by attorney, waived examination before Justice of the Peace Dudley Toll Hill in Glenville, and his attorneys deposited \$1,000 bail for the appearance of their client.

WOMEN'S CHORAL CLUB

Celebrating its second anniversary, the Women's Choral Club of the Charlestown Evening Center held a dinner and entertainment last night in the Crawford House which 40 members attended. Mrs. John J. Coughlin, president, was toastmistress and the speakers were Mrs. William T. Bryan, Mrs. P. J. Moynihan, Mrs. Sadie Leahy, Mrs. Lillian Murray, Mrs. James Carr and Mrs. Alice Murphy.

REAL ESTATE

Walter H. Gleason, trustee, sold to Charles E. Merrill, who resold to Josephine E. Maher, a four-story brick dwelling house on 1200 square feet of land on Bowdoin Street, West End. The total assessment amounts to \$14,000, which includes \$10,800 on the land.

Title to an improved property at 53-55 Leverett Street, North End, has passed from Elias Levy to A. Silver Emerson. This parcel carries an assessment of \$12,000 and \$7500 of the amount is carried on 1500 square feet of land.

ANOTHER FARM SOLD IN MAINE

J. W. Palmer has sold his potato and apple farm situated on the Kings-ton Road in the town of New Vineyard, Franklin County, Me., consisting of 80 acres of land, a commodious farm house, and the usual outbuildings. The estate was sold to Henry W. and Besie A. Hayden of Farmington, Me., through the Chapin Farm Agency.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

At a regular meeting of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange held in their rooms at 209 Washington Street, the board of directors elected the following chairmen of standing committees for the ensuing year: Arbitration, Cyrus C. Mayberry; banks, John J. Martin; building laws, Henry Whitmore, bureau of speakers, William S. Felton; city brokerage, Arthur H. Taber; city planning, John C. Spofford; commercial development, William S. McNary; Constitutional Convention, Elbridge R. Anderson; harbor and waterways, Leslie K. Morsey; hotels, Edward C. Fogg; industrial, Bowen Tufts; insurance, Herbert C. Frost; legal, Elbridge R. Anderson; legislative, Frederick O. Woodruff; manufacturers, Edward H. Taylor; maritime, Ralph C. Emery; membership, Charles S. Judkins; metropolitan Boston, Luther C. Greenleaf; publicity, Ellis L. Gates; state brokerage, Warren F. Freeman; suburban development, Newell D. Atwood; taxation, Alexander Whiteside; tenementary, Chester I. Campbell; transportation, Edward H. Taylor; high cost of living, John J. Martin.

MILLS (MASS.) FACTORY SOLD

Agreements have been signed between the Mellins Food Company of Boston and the Safe-Pack Paper Company of Brockton whereby the latter will take title to the large stone mill property at Mills, Mass. This property consists of about nine acres of land and four stone buildings, one of which is 350 by 45, one 150 by 50 two stories and basement, and two others about 130 by 40, connected by side tracks with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The Factory Exchange, Old South Building, were the brokers.

SALES IN THE SOUTH END

Title to the two brick houses and 2786 square feet of land at 61 Albion Street, South End, has passed from the hands of J. Joseph Cooper to Avis L. White. There is a large two-story brick building, and also a one-story brick building, all assessed for \$25,000, which includes \$4000 land value.

Minnie A. Anderson, owner of a three-story and basement well front stone dwelling at 217 West Canton Street, has conveyed title to Walter Braxton. This estate is taxed on a valuation of \$6200, and \$5700 of that amount is carried on 1995 square feet of land.

Another property sold is the estate of Israel Pinanski, bought on Corning Street, last week, consisting of a 3½-story brick house and about 1045 square feet of land, extending through to Ohio Street. The total assessment is \$5900, including \$3100 land value. Linda Rossi is the new owner.

Final papers were placed on record today from Gertrude Hart to Charles Solomon, in the sale of a brick 2½-story dwelling at 31 Middlesex Street, South End. There is land area of 829 square feet, valued at \$1700, also included in the \$3600 assessment.

BROOKFIELD COTTAGE SOLD

Miss Ida Emslie has sold her cottage property situated in the village of North Brookfield, Worcester County. There are a stable and outbuildings with an acre of land and a collection of fruit trees. The estate was sold to Rosemund Nelson, who buys for occupancy, through The Chapin Farm Agency.

Papers were placed on record today by Bridie McDonough, confirming the purchase of a frame house and lot of land at 27 Taft Street, Dorchester. The title was conveyed by Ellen M. Kiley. Total taxed valuation is \$6200, of which the 3207 square feet of land carries \$1000.

John J. Kennedy has purchased from Susie B. Lane et al. owners of a frame dwelling and 2534 square feet of land situated at 57 Vale Street, Roxbury. The estate is valued by the assessors at \$1900 including the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Main St., 334-340, Ward 3; Stanley, Harlow, Hamlin, Inc., G. H. Sidebottom; brick garage.

Center St., 804, Ward 22; Robt. Kiddie, James T. Ball; brick garage.

Border St., 310, Ward 1; A. P. Loring; alter mfg. mill.

Avon St., 11, Ward 5; J. A. Williams et al.; alter store.

Broad St., 32, Ward 5; Employers Liability Co.; alter offices.

School St., 23-24, City Hall Ave., 2-16, Ward 3; est. Eben D. Jordan; alter stores and offices.

West Broadway, 327, Ward 9; W. J. Paul, agt.; alter store and dwelling.

SOUTH AMERICA DISAPPROVES OF U-BOAT ATTACKS

(Continued from page one)

by tradition and point of view from the North American, realize that they have vital economic and international interests with the nations on this continent. Influences that affect the northern republic in any serious way reflect themselves immediately upon these people, who have built their constitutional life largely upon the models ruling in the United States. While these republics are exceedingly watchful of each other, they are also eager to accept every opportunity to discover the tendencies and conditions in the United States, since they feel that this country like their own is a new country and is working out an American representative government, on a sort that is, in many respects, peculiar to the Western Hemisphere.

From the second year of the war at least, the prevailing sentiment in the larger Latin-American states has been pro-Ally. This has been due quite largely to the predilection of these Latin peoples for France, growing out of sympathetic community among Latins. It must be remembered that the educated South Americans almost universally speak French, spend their vacation in Paris and secure their fashions, their types of thought, as well as their standards of morality, largely from the French republic. This sentiment with the Entente is also due to the peace-loving and generally kindly humanitarian instincts of the Latin Americans, which have been shocked at what they consider to be Germany's disregard of noncombatants.

Brazil, moreover, has had reason to increase her pro-Ally sentiment since Portugal entered the war, and the large Italian population in Argentina has added to a like general sentiment in this republic.

In no case does casual observation in Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay or Brazil show any strong German or Austrian sentiment, save in such cases as among certain Chilean officers who have been trained by Germans, and among German colonies in South Brazil, where there are said to be 80,000 Germans established in the states of Parana, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul.

Although Spanish is spoken throughout South America with the exception of Brazil, the traveler is somewhat amazed to see how small is the hold that Spain possesses upon these people. There is a feeling that they have long since cut loose from the mother country and are working out their own individual ideals in a new environment.

There is, in Brazil and Uruguay especially, an opinion closely resembling that which has been prevalent in the United States during the past two years. Many public men will speak in favor of a closer affiliation between the northern and southern republics, and instance the present European conflict as a reason for the value of this more intimate relation between countries upon this side of the water. Many Latin-American statesmen and officials are evidently astonished at the American patience revealed in dealing with such matters as the sinking of the Lusitania and Laconia. Those who have traveled in Latin America during the past year have noticed frequent cartoons in the press representing the President of the United States writing notes to Germany, with the evident intention of intimating that something more decisive than diplomacy was needed.

Immediately after the Lusitania went down the Central Club in Rio de Janeiro, composed of Americans, English, Germans, Brazilians and other nationalities, passed a resolution which practically excluded from membership in the club all German and Austrian members. While this was one of the sweeping instances of sentiment the writer discovered in South America relative to this matter, it was found that in many parts of Latin America the submarine policy of Germany is very severely censured. The editorials of such papers as the *Journal do Commercio* in the Federal capital of Brazil, and prominent papers in Buenos Aires and Lima, correspond to the outraged feelings expressed by the Americans as to the taking of lives of nonbelligerents.

As to participation in the war on the part of the Latin American republics, one gets the impression that while the general sentiment is becoming increasingly inimical to the Central Powers action looking to the breaking off of relations or declaring war will not be taken unless some overt attack is made upon South Americans whereby human life is forfeited. There is no doubt that the popular sentiment of a goodly part of the population in each one of the larger South American states is in sympathy with the act of the United States in breaking off relations with Germany. Some South Americans have stated frankly that they believe this would have been done before had it not been for the economic condition which the United States has been gaining from the war. They believe in the vast financial resources of the United States and there is little doubt that in the event of the United States actually entering the war, the South American republics will be aroused anew, and very deeply, in facing the question as to their own position. In the writer's opinion, however, the South American attitude will be one of sympathetic interest and moral support of the United States, rather than of active joining participation with this republic in declarations of war against the Central Powers.

DENIAL BY MR. MCCORMICK

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Tuesday denied a rumor that he would be named to succeed the late Ambassador Guthrie at Tokio. "There is nothing to it," he said.

SHIPPING NEWS

Receipts of fish at South Boston were heavy today, and wholesale prices lower than for several days. Two steam trawlers with exceptionally large trips were among arrivals, the *Surge* having 221,400 pounds, and the *Tide* 240,000. The latter arrived late Tuesday, but sold the trip today, the two trips being the largest ever brought in by that type of craft. Other arrivals: *Str. Wave*, 57,100 pounds, *str. Swell*, 59,100, *schrs. M. C. Santos* 42,500, *Elenora De Costa* 33,500 and *Topsail Girl* 8800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.67.5, steak cod \$3.67.5, market cod \$4.75@5.50, pollock \$7.25@9, large hake \$10, small hake \$7 and cusk \$7.25.

Gloucester arrivals were confined to gill netters with 7000 pounds ground-fish today.

Large earnings are being made by fishermen, two good stocks being reported today. The schooner *Leverett*, crew received \$304 each for the share of the recent haddock trip for which the vessel stocked \$4800. The *Cavaller* on a halibut trip landed fish that stocked \$1800 for the vessel and \$26 for each man.

Ten barges of the Luckenbach fleet of New York, each having a capacity for 2000 tons, have been chartered to carry coal from Chesapeake Bay to New England ports at a rate of \$4 a ton, said to be the highest ever paid for a charter of this kind. An option is mentioned in the contract which provides for delivery at Newport at \$3.75 a ton or at Portsmouth, N. H., at \$4.25 a ton. This step has been taken to increase the supply of coal in New England and was necessitated, it is said, on account of the inadequate service of the New England railroads.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamers: *Cretan*, Page, Philadelphia; *Ontario*, Bond, Norfolk; *Calvin Austin*, Strout, Portland; *City of Gloucester*, Lindeken, Gloucester.

Tugs: *Lenape*, Richards, Philadelphia, towing barges *Yardley*, *Pocapon* and *Enterprise*; *Mars*, Law, Portland, towing barge *Larimer*; *North American*, Stone, Newport News, towing barges *Scully* and *Rahn*; *Ontario*, Howes, Guttenberg, towing barges *Metacomb*, *Liberty* and *Pilgrim*; *Paoli*, Oliver, South Amboy, towing barges *Haverford*, *Malvern* and *Shamokin*.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers: *Munamar*, Nipe, Manchester; *Kingston*, Veronj, Clyde; *Karen*, St. Jago, Comal, Mobile and Tampa; *Cibso*, Cuba; *Pacific*, Buenos Aires and Montevideo; *Cedric*, Liverpool; *Panamas*, Avenmouth; *El Siglo*, Galveston; *American*, Rotterdam; *Mohawk*, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

TREMONT STREET PAVING PROMISED

Tremont Street between Boylston and Pleasant Streets will be paved with smooth, permanent paving this year, according to an announcement by Mayor Curley today. Property owners on that section of the street were given a hearing today on their petition for the new paving, and at its close it was announced that the Department of Public Works would be instructed to include Tremont Street in the general paving plans which are being prepared for this year.

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, estimates that the paving of Tremont Street will cost approximately \$20,000. The department plans to pave Boylston Street between Tremont and Washington Streets with wooden block paving, but the grades on Tremont Street may render such paving impracticable for that street.

The petitioners also asked for a white-way street lighting system between Boylston and Pleasant Streets on Tremont Street. The cost of installing such a system would be about \$2500. The property owners were informed that the lighting system could not be installed before late in the fall at best and possibly not then.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS FOR PREPAREDNESS

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Town Meeting Day in the 224 towns of New Hampshire Tuesday provided an opportunity for this State to declare itself in support of President Wilson and his attitude for the protection of American rights. The New Hampshire League for National Defense caused to be introduced in more than 180 town meetings a set of resolutions which read in part:

"We urge upon the President and Congress speedy prosecution of every measure calculated to strengthen the Nation to guard its own rights and the rights of humanity against unwarranted aggression."

Governor Keyes expressed satisfaction Tuesday night that the towns so splendidly voted in favor of preparedness. Not a single town that was asked declined to pass the resolution.

RESTRICTIONS ON SING SING PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OSSING, N. Y.—The *Star of Hope*, which has been published at Sing Sing prison for 19 years, and the *Mutual Welfare League Bulletin*, which is two years old, have been combined in an eight-page periodical, the distribution of which is confined exclusively to the inmates of the prison, who have the privilege of sending copies to their friends after they are through with them.

Recently the *Star of Hope* has been a 32-page publication containing much

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

A Special Sale

Women's Untrimmed Straw Hats

2.95

Attention is directed to an interesting group of Untrimmed Hats for Women and Misses. The assortment embraces the newest ideas in small, medium and large shapes; Black and all the popular colors are represented; smart and distinctive styles.

A Most Attractive Assortment of Imported and Domestic Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments at Moderate Prices

McCreery's Annual MARCH SILK SALE

Now In Progress

Offering the best values, largest variety of weaves and styles, most complete color assortments in America yard 48¢ to 1.95

IN ADDITION ON THURSDAY
5000 Yards of
RICH NOVELTY DRESS SILKS

In choice styles and latest fashionable shades—featuring the new Military, Cameaux and Monotone color combinations in Satin and Taffeta stripes and plaids. regularly 1.50 to 3.00 yard 98¢ to 1.45

Rich Black Silk Moire Velour; 36 inches wide. regularly 2.00 yard 98¢

LININGS & FLANNELS

3,000 yards of Lining Satin—cotton back, soft finish, in an entire line of new Spring colors, also White or Black; 36 inches wide. yard 98¢

Silk Warp Mulls, strong, durable quality; very silky finish; suitable for linings, dresses, blouses and underwear; full line of newest colors, also Black or White; 36 inches wide. yard 38¢

White Outing Flannel; superior quality; 36 inches wide; ten yards in a piece. piece 1.85

WASH DRESS FABRICS

2,000 yards Madras Shirting in a wide range of new patterns and colors. yard 24¢

White Gabardine Shirting; superior quality; 36 inches wide. yard 45¢

5,000 yards Imported Dress Linens in a complete assortment of Spring colors; 45 inches wide. yard 55¢

Novelty Sport Shirting in a large variety of new patterns and colors. yard 29¢

good material written inside prison walls, and it has been circulated outside the prison. It is understood that the cost of paper is one of the chief reasons for the change.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"The Critic" will be read to Radcliffe College students in the Agassiz House Theater by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland this evening under the auspices of the Radcliffe English Club. Miss Ramona Oslerie '13 has been awarded first place and Miss Margaret Carver '18 second place in the Inter-English Club competition for an original prize play which was open to all students. Both plays will be produced at the college April 14. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly, a well-known suffrage advocate, will speak at an open meeting of the Radcliffe Suffrage Club March 16.

YARROWDALE MEN AT ZURICH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrival of the 59 Yarrowdale prisoners at Zurich was officially reported by Minister Stovall at Berne in a dispatch which bore the date of March 12. The State Department has instructed Minister Stovall to supply the men with every comfort.

HAHNE & CO

Broad, New and Halsey Streets
NEWARK, N. J.

With Spring just around the corner it is high time that women were planning their Spring sewing. Hahne's, like a helpful store should do, has assembled fresh, new stocks of dependable fabrics and accessories, many of which go into this sale at worth while savings. Included are:

- Dressmakers' supplies
- Black and colored Dress Goods
- White and colored Wash Goods
- Laces and embroideries
- Linings, trimmings, etc.

The Coward Shoe FOR COMFORT

The design of the Coward Shoe is to join appearance and comfortable service.

Wear Coward Shoes because they are built to conform to the shape and purpose of the foot and preserve style, too.

For Men, Women and Children.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 Greenwich Street, New York

Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren Street) Send for Catalog

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MINNESOTA HAS BETTER SQUAD IN GYMNASTICS

Coach J. C. West Says That the Gophers Have a Stronger Balanced Team This Winter Than Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A better all-around showing is expected to be made by the gymnastic team representing the University of Minnesota at the conference meet at Iowa City March 23 and 24, than was made in the same events at the Army here last year. Though the team has lost its one star, E. F. Carlson, who has left the university, it is a better balanced aggregation than in 1916.

"Last year we had one exceptionally good man, and the rest were poor. This season we have three or four good men," said Coach J. C. West, who has been tutoring the "gym" men since 1915, when he captained the team and won the conference all-around title. It was this title that Carlson captured last season, and the competition was the only one in which the Gophers scored a first place. "We ought to finish ahead of our last season's record," said West.

Two men are left from last year's squad, and they are working hard to make a better showing, and to keep ahead of their competitors who came in from the freshman class, and who are pushing them hard for honors. The veterans are S. Erickson '20, a six-year student, and H. C. Hillman '17. Erickson competed in club swinging and Hillman in the all-around competition, in which he probably will repeat this year.

The two men who are best liked by Coach West, however, are two sophomores, E. J. Magney and D. E. Marshall. Magney has had experience in the Northwestern gymnastics as a member of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. team, and has shown great improvement under university coaching. The most promising member of the team is Marshall, who has had nothing but freshman experience, but has come forward rapidly, working on everything but the horse. J. M. Foster '19, who is especially handy at tumbling, will complete the roster of five men who will be sent to Iowa. Twenty others, mostly freshmen, have been working under Coach West, and will compete in the Northwestern Gymnastic Association meet here March 30.

Here is the way Coach West has grouped the men and the events in which they may enter:

Magney—Parallel bars, horizontal bars, rings, horse.

Marshall—Parallel bars, horizontal bars, rings, tumbling.

Hillman—Parallel bars, horizontal bars, horse, tumbling and rings (all-around competitor).

Foster—Tumbling and rings.

Erickson—Clubs and horse.

EFFORT MADE TO REMEDY HARVARD TRACK TROUBLE

Capt. E. A. Teschner '17 of the Harvard varsity track team, in answer to the complaint against track athletics at Harvard, stated that the weakness of the team is due to the lack of organization and system in running the sport at the university. He has appointed a committee of athletes who will investigate conditions and make proposals for improving them so that Harvard can expect a successful team when the spring comes.

Westmore, Wilcox Jr. '17, the star quarter-mile of the Harvard team, is chairman of the committee. On the committee are four other members of the team, H. W. Minto, J. F. Ryan, C. S. Babbitt and J. D. Hutchinson.

Captain Teschner aims to organize a system for the track team as comprehensive and as thorough as that of the football team, whose success is due mainly to the careful manner in which every move has been made.

ST. AUGUSTINE GOLF PLAY OPENS

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—A small field of professional golfers took part in the first open tournament over the new St. Augustine Links Tuesday. The feature of the play was a 70 by Gilbert Nichols of the Great Neck Country Club, Long Island. The summary:

1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111th 112th 113th 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211th 212th 213th 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311th 312th 313th 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 347th 348th 349th 350th 351st 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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

HIGH LEVELS
REACHED BY
WOOL PRICES

Decided Advance in Ohio
Fleeces Feature of Local Sit-
uation—Australian Methods
to Be Tried in United States

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

The most noticeable change in the local wool market during the past week has been the marked advance in the price of Ohio fleeces. Best grades are now selling at 60c and above which is the highest anyone here can recall for these wools. Other grades range as follows: Unwashed and quarter-blood combings, 54c to 56c; three-eighths-blood combings, 56c to 57c; half-blood combings, about 58c. D. Goodwin of Washington State has sold his 1917 clip, consisting of 20,000 pounds to a Portland, Ore., concern at 35c a pound for fine and 40c for coarse grades. These are the highest figures that growers in this district have thus far received.

The arrival of six Australian exports this month to help establish the Australian method of shearing, preparing and marketing the American wool, should tend toward greater efficiency in the handling of the western clips. The chief expert is now in Utah ready to begin the work. Two new clipping plants are to be erected in Wyoming this month. These will take the place of the more cumbersome swimming tank method and will also tend to prevent injury to the sheep, in addition to being a quicker process. It will be possible to clip 500 sheep every eight minutes and two men, under the new system, can do the work of 10 men under the existing one. Three power presses for baling the wool without hand labor will also be tried out. These men will work on their scheme during April, May and June, thus working through the coming shearing season.

The first step in the United States toward an auction wool sale and wool exchange similar to those existing at London, Sydney and Melbourne is the change of a commission of two cents on the dollar to eastern brokers who sell the clips to manufacturers.

Pulled wools have been a prominent feature in the market for the week, attracting many buyers. Quotations are in the neighborhood of \$1.00@1.15 for best grades, with A supers at \$1.00@1.05. B supers at 90c@95c and medium combing grades at 85c@91c. Medium grades of territory wools have also sold in fair amounts. Five territory grades are exceedingly high at \$1.30@1.35, but dealers in raw material have only small lots of these to offer. Scoured wools are decidedly firm. Texas grades, including fine 12-months wools, are \$1.20@1.25, and eight-months bring \$1.05@1.10.

Carpet wools have been in greater favor during the past week than heretofore, despite the fact that receipts of China wools are slow in arriving. Mill manufacturers seem to be fairly well covered on needs for several months; still there have been quite a number of mill buyers in the market during the past week.

About the same number of bids have been submitted to the Government on wools as on worsteds by the mills.

Some lines of fall woolen and worsted fabrics in women's wear goods have been withdrawn entirely, because the prices on raw material have become so high that original quotations do not represent the relative increase in cost to the manufacturers. New spring orders are now coming forward in fair quantity. Fall business is practically over for the present. Shipments from the mills, especially on women's wear lines, are going very slowly, this trade being well sold up. It is contended that the United States cannot secure supplies enough in the wool suiting trade and will, therefore, be compelled to turn to worsteds later on.

Great Britain has forbidden all manufactured goods to enter that country from United States; consequently many London concerns are hastening to cancel orders.

There are those who feel strongly that Boston, after the war should secure much of the wool trade formerly belonging to Antwerp and Hamburg, and with proper guidance should rank second only to London as an international wool exchange.

Good sales have been reported on all foreign wools, especially South American grades, which have arrived lately in large quantities at Boston. Foreign Cape wools are still to be found in comparatively small lots. Foreign arrivals Boston during the past week included 8,666,300 pounds, domestic receipts were a little more than one-fourth as much.

ERIE PICKING UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Underwood of the Erie road says the company's net income for 1916 was more than \$6,000,000, notwithstanding expenditures for maintenance of equipment exceeded the previous year by more than \$3,500,000. The Erie, it is also understood, earned \$74,311,261 last year, compared with \$66,436,720 the previous year.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Southern California Edison and the Pacific Light & Power Company report for the year ending Dec. 31 last changes in earnings:

	1916	1915
Operating revenue	\$8,162,501	\$8,128,141
Net income	5,041,095	5,250,245
Dividend	2,716,599	326,696

NEW YORK CITY
NOTES AND BILLS
ARE AWARDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bids were received yesterday by Deputy Controller Fisher for the purchase of \$15,000,000 New York City bonds, \$5,000,000 in corporate stock dated March 14 and maturing May 21-25, and \$10,000,000 revenue bills dated March 14 and maturing June 4-8.

The successful bidders were:

Revenue bills—Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, \$5,000,000 at 3.25 per cent; Heidehake, Ickelheimer & Co., \$5,000,000 at 3.25 per cent; the National Park Bank, \$100,000 at 3.15 per cent; \$100,000 at 3.20 per cent; \$100,000 at 3.25 per cent; and the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, \$400,000 at 3.25 per cent; Bernhard, Scholle & Co., \$500,000 at 3.22 per cent and \$500,000 at 3.27 per cent and \$110,000 at 3.25 per cent, and the Guaranty Trust Company, \$1,000,000 at 3.15 per cent and \$1,000,000 at 3.26 per cent, making a total of \$5,000,000.

Corporate Stock Notes—Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, \$1,090,000 at 3.25 per cent; the National Park Bank, \$100,000 at 3.10 per cent, \$100,000 at 3.15 per cent and \$100,000 at 3.25 per cent; the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, \$400,000 at 3.25 per cent; Bernhard, Scholle & Co., \$500,000 at 3.22 per cent and \$500,000 at 3.27 per cent and \$110,000 at 3.25 per cent, and the Guaranty Trust Company, \$1,000,000 at 3.15 per cent and \$1,000,000 at 3.26 per cent, making a total of \$5,000,000.

The total bids received amounted to \$80,550,000, of which \$55,000,000 were for revenue bills and \$24,550,000 for corporate stock notes.

CAR SHORTAGE HITS
THE LUMBER MILLS

TACOMA, Wash.—Lumber mills in Western Washington have been so unfavorably affected by scarcity of cars and ships that many have ceased taking orders. Unshipped orders total 559,791,418 feet. During the past week all orders totaled 67,448,778 feet, which was 14,421,174 feet greater than all shipments. In Grays Harbor lumber and shingles conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000 and totaling 200,000 tons of 25 cars each, are stored at mills. Stocks have been accumulating since car shortage began in October. Mill men are facing necessity of closing down, but transportation officials promise relief in two or three weeks.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE
EXPORTING GOLD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to reports current in the financial district the Russian Government is contributing largely to the continued heavy imports of gold for account of the Entente powers. The \$41,000,000 which came last Saturday from Canada was said to have contained a considerable amount of gold shipped from Petrograd. Some French gold also figured in this particular consignment, according to the report. Part of the Russian gold is said to have come from France, where Russia is believed to have had large reserves.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Acta Explos.	4	4 1/2
Big Ledge	5 1/2	5 3/4
Boston & Mont.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Butte & Z.	10 1/2	11
Butte Detroit	14 1/2	15
Calumet & J.	11 1/2	12
Canada Cop.	12 1/2	13
Chey Motors	12 1/2	13
Cons Arizona	2 1/2	2 3/4
Cosden & Co.	15	15 1/2
Cosden O. & G.	14 1/2	15
Dundee Ariz.	6 1/2	7
First Nat. Copper	23 1/2	24
Goldfield Cons.	58	61
Gold Warrior	69	72
Green Monster	11 1/2	12
Grant Motor	5	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	7 1/2	8
Howe Sound	6 1/2	7
Jerome Verde	14 1/2	15
Jerome Vic.	15 1/2	16
Jumbo	27	28
Lake Torpedo Boat	8 1/2	9 1/4
Magma Cop.	47 1/2	48 1/2
Canada Ref.	11 1/2	12
Majestic	62 1/2	63 1/2
Max Munitions	3	3 1/2
McKlin Dar	60	65
Nether Ledge	41	42
Nancy Harms	90	92
Nipissing	8	8 1/4
Rex Cons.	38	40
Sandusky Ref.	11 1/2	12
Seneca	12	12 1/2
Sequoia Oil	11 1/2	12
Singular Oil	54 1/2	55 1/2
St. Albans	8	8 1/4
Submarine Boat	22 1/2	23 1/2
Success Mining	48	52
Troy Arizona	58	60
United Motors	39 1/2	40
United W. Oil	4 1/2	5
Un Verde Ext.	37 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Steam	6 1/2	6 3/4
Victoria	14 1/2	15
Zinc Content	2 1/2	3

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Germany.—Statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of March 7 shows these changes (figures in marks): Total coin and bullion decreased 1,652,000; gold increased 1,663,000; treasury notes decreased 53,075,000; notes of other banks increased 2,872,000; bills discounted increased 31,711,000; advances decreased 2,418,000; investments increased 1,887,000; other securities increased 28,712,000; notes in circulation increased \$58,808,000; deposits decreased 36,021,000; other liabilities decreased 9,446,000.

BIG RUBBER EXPORTS

The total exports of crude rubber from Para, Manaus and Icatu, during 1916 amounted to 76,674,553 pounds, compared with \$3,120,537 pounds for 1915. Shipments to the United States aggregated 51,553,756 pounds, and to Europe 25,120,819 pounds, compared with 49,646,769 and 33,473,568 pounds, respectively, for 1915.

TURNOVER OF
LONDON FUNDS
IS ENORMOUS

Remarkable Calm Displayed in
Money Market During Period
of Stress in Connection With
War Loan and Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the week ending Saturday, Feb. 24, the London money market during a period of exceptional stress has manifested a remarkable degree of calm. The recent turnover of money has been enormous and the contingent conditions are so exceptional and unprecedented that even the most expert have been prone to tread warily in forming their judgment of the situation. A volume could easily be written on the various happenings in Lombard Street in the past few days, and the night still be left out a deal of interesting matter so crowded with events has the period been. At no time has money been really tight. Short accommodation has been at from 5 per cent down to even lower than 4 1/2 per cent on occasions. Discount on the contrary has been harder with a quiet market, dealers being apprehensive of a relative squeeze over the month-end which occurs in the middle of next week. The discount quotations have firmed up gradually as the week has progressed.

The majority of opinion, however, seems to agree that the authorities will take care the situation does not get out of hand in any way so that the huge transfer of credit which the turn of the month involves may take place smoothly and without any hitch. The market has repaid substantial amounts to the central institution and has also renewed some. So far as can be judged money will not be any easier in the next few weeks, particularly in view of the heavy gathering of taxes in addition to payments in respect of war loan subscriptions. A feature of the past week has been the extraordinary volume of the money turnover. Wednesday's clearing house return breaks all records, the total for the seven days to that date aggregating 4,474,857,000. The previous highest figure was for the week to July 1, 1914, when the amount cleared totaled 4,445,419,000.

The Treasury's weekly statement for the week to Feb. 17 proves to be both interesting and instructive. During the days which the statement covers the British taxpayer was busy subscribing to the greatest war loan in history, yet time and money is found to raise 15,106,000 for income tax and £3,145,000 for excess profits duty and all on top of a somewhat greater amount in the preceding week. The revenue for the period to Feb. 17 aggregated £23,547,000 making a total for the fiscal year to that date of £447,723,000 leaving a balance of about £55,000,000 still to come in during the remaining six weeks if the budget estimate of £502,000,000 is to be reached. That this will be accomplished seems little doubt and in fact a substantial surplus is anticipated. The revenue receipts in the past seven weeks have yielded an average of £22,000,000 weekly and if the same rate should be maintained till March 31, a further £132,000,000 of revenue would be obtained. Expenditure for the week was £37,455,000. Borrowings produced £15,439,000 and allowed an increase to the cash balances of £1,711,000. The proceeds of the recent War Loan brought in £328,850,000 and war savings certificates £5,000,000. This permitted of the retirement of £211,000,000 of the recently temporarily created war means advances, and £99,599,000 of Treasury bills were either retired, or converted. The aggregate amount of Treasury bills now outstanding is £809,444,000.

The Government has continued to liquidate its position with the Bank of England. The item Government securities has been further reduced by £50,000,000 to £4,932,000. Other securities have been increased by £49,181,000. Public deposits were reduced by £3,087,000 and the bullion stock was £1,413,000 lower, with a contraction in the note circulation of £875,000. The reserve is down to £538,000 for the week and the ratio is 15.9 lower at 15.9 per cent.

The silver market has shown less firmness due to some profit taking and the position for the immediate future seems somewhat uncertain; the quotation on Saturday reacted to 37 1/2 pence.

Most of the European exchanges have moved in London's favor. Italy has been particularly weak, depreciating to 35.30. Holland has continued to move in London's favor to 11.78 but the Scandinavian rates are slightly less favorable. Paris is up at 27.82, as is also Petrograd at 167 1/2. Madrid is stronger at 22.44.

The stock and share markets have been quiet on the whole, with some welcome display of strength and cheerfulness in the early part of the week mainly attributable to the war loan success. People are anxious to hear the full figures which the Chancellor is expected to announce on Monday, when it is generally felt that a much higher total of "new" money will be reached than the £700,000,000 already named.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad a resolution authorizing increase of indebtedness by \$75,000,000 was adopted; also resolution providing that stock vote be taken on the subject at annual meeting March 27.

BIG GAINS FOR
PITTSBURGH COAL
CO. FOR YEAR

Pittsburgh Coal Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Net earnings	\$5,592,799	\$4,219,827
Reserves	\$2,064,219	1,973,827
Bond interest	284,654	592,486
Balance	13,143,926	1,653,524
Dividends	1,343,551	1,332,520
Surplus	7,926,028	299,931
Profit and loss	10,843,515	10,543,481
Preferred stock	12,636,543	10,843,515

*For depreciation and depletion of coal lands, equal to 9.82% on \$22,000,000 preferred stock, compared with 6.1% earned on \$27,071,800 preferred stock in 1915.

The consolidated general balance sheet, as of Dec. 31, 1916, compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Assets		
Coal lands and realty	\$61,226,488	\$62,318,482
Plants and equip.	17,790,275	19,714,622
Treasury stock	5,000,000	3,928,200
Stk. and bonds owned	2,432,251	2,544,803
Sink and invest. fds.	628,678	268,693
Pension fund invest.	169,381	110,296
Inventories	4,358,529	5,928,578
Accounts and bills receiv.	7,927,001	6,511,943
Cash	2,963,798	2,597,912
Total	103,597,403	104,953,138
Liabilities		
Preferred stock	32,000,000	32,000,000
Common stock	32,000,000	32,000,000
Stk. purchase surplus	1,034,777	1,021,992
Insurance funds	246,099	352,104
Contingent fund	25,000	25,000
Accrued interest	5,858,000	7,819,000
Subsid. cos' bonds	13,622,000	11,923,000
Indebtedness etfs.		200,000
Mtgs payable	136,720	166,989
Pension fund	164,374	155,371
Workmen's compensa.	128,174	
Bills payable	2,492,735	5,114,295
Accs payable	3,365,078	3,327,659
Surplus	12,636,543	10,843,515
Total	103,597,403	104,953,138

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meeting of Pittsburgh Coal Company of New Jersey was adjourned to meet April 4, at Jersey City, when readjustment plan will be approved.

SPRING PLANTING
GREATLY DELAYED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abnormal weather conditions and a scarcity of labor will greatly affect the spring planting of cotton and all other crops, according to information obtained by the United Press today at the Department of Agriculture.

In previous years the first planting has begun in the extreme southern belt about March 10, but planters have been delayed in starting their work. This unusual condition prevails all through the South and the delay in planting is certain to be the same in all the cotton zones, according to department officials.

It was intimated by one department official that the Labor Department may be asked to take a hand in the situation and help provide the necessary labor. This move is prompted by the action of the Canadian Government in sending agents into this country to hire men to work on the Canadian farms.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 14

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—J. and S. I. Blomberg; U. S.

Baltimore—S. C. Adler and E. S. Cohen of Cohen, Adler & Co., Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—S. J. Brown; U. S.

Bangor, Me.—Joseph A. White of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.

Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Chicago—J. J. Brody of Hillman's; Essex.

Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorndike.

Chicago—W. Weinstein; U. S.

Cincinnati—Aug. Levy of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati—J. J. Chensky of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex.

Duluth, Minn.—Joseph Pletzech; Thorn.

El Paso, Texas—Benjamin Swatt; U. S.

Kansas City—T. C. Elliott of Elliott Kendall Shoe Co.; Adams.

Knoxville, Tenn.—I. E. Dooley of Heneker Dooley & Co.; Burns.

Lancaster, Pa.—C. R. Irvin; U. S.

Lancaster, Pa.—J. Cohen; U. S.

Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S.

Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour.

Macoon, Ga.—L. I. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Lenox.

Minneapolis—E. A. Rosenquist; U. S.

Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Copley Plaza.

New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.

New York—Joseph Levy; U. S.

New York—W. W. Fowning of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.

Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.

Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.

Pittsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Dalgam & Co.; U. S.

Rosand, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co., Inc.; B. A. Club.

Rochester, N. Y.—S. J. and W. E. Tuttle; Essex.

San Francisco—J. I. Gardner; U. S.

St. Louis—J. J. Sensenbrenner of C. E. Litz; Essex.

Washington, D. C.—H. Cohen; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. Craddock and I. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Tour.

Montreal—H. Sauve; U. S.

St. Louis—Mr. McElroy of McElroy, Sloan & Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce statistics show that 31,160 bales of cotton were exported from the United States during the week ending March 10. Galveston, Tex., was the largest exporter. The total since Aug. 1, the report stated, is 4,122,263 bales.

DIVIDENDS

The People's Natural Gas Pipeage Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 24.

Nipe Bay Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 14 to stock of record March 24.

New York Central Railroad Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 6.

The Cincinnati Suburban Telephone Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 20 to stock of record March 26.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 26.

S. H. Kress Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record at close of business March 20.

Dividends of 2 per cent will be paid on the preferred and common stocks of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company April 2 to stock of record March 23.

Directors of the Exchange Trust Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 24, 1917.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 24.

The Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock series "A," payable April 2 to stock of record March 14.

Torrington Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent to common stockholders, and an extra of 1 per cent, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 23.

The Standard Oil Cloth Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent each on its preferred A and B and of 1 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent on common stock.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Road has declared regular semiannual dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on both the preferred and common stocks, payable April 16 to stock of record March 23.

Northwestern Yeast Company declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, making 6 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record March 12.

United Shoe Machinery Company has declared quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent (37 1/2 cents) a share on the preferred, and 2 per cent (50 cents) on the common stock, both payable April 5 to stock of record March 20.

Prairie Oil & Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share and an extra dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 13 to stock of record March 31. These are the same amounts as were declared three months ago.

First National Bank and First Security Company of New York have each declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 31. Previous quarterly disbursement on stock of the bank was 7 per cent and on stock of First Security Company 3 per cent.

American Locomotive Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable April 3 to stock of record March 24. The usual quarterly disbursement of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock was also authorized payable April 21 to stock of record April 5.

The Maverick Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on its preferred and an extra of \$4.50 to apply on account of accumulated payments. With

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EDUCATION

Porto Rican Institution and Its Service

The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor writes from San Juan, Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—When the name "university," he may be reminded of Harvard or the University of Michigan or the University of California, or some of the other equally important institutions of higher learning. The term "university" as applied to the institutions of the West Indies does not always connote to the people of the islands the same idea. They are frequently little more than a combination of high school and department of special training adapted particularly to the needs of local sections.

It is necessary when studying so-called universities of South America to recognize the historical background out of which these training centers have arisen. In Spanish sections and especially in the tropical zones, there has been no such tradition of education as that familiar to the inhabitants of the United States. In Porto Rico systematic and graded education, in a twentieth century sense, began with the American occupation of the year 1898. For four centuries previous to this time, education on the island shared the varied and often tragic vicissitudes of other Spanish enterprises. When the Americans came to the island with their ideas of education as an essential part of a country's advancement, they found only about 22,000 boys and girls in school attendance out of a population of 891,302 people. There were only a very few school buildings owned by the Spaniards, and the ambition to be educated was conspicuous by its absence.

In judging the advance in education in Porto Rico, the character of the inhabitants must also be considered. Here for hundreds of years there have existed tens of thousands of people the majority of whom have subsisted upon the abundant fertility of a tropical land, with the minimum of labor, without the knowledge of modern agricultural implements, and cut off from direct contact with the outer world.

It is only with a picture in mind of conditions previous to the occupation by the United States that one can truly appreciate the education accomplishments of American directors and teachers during the last 16 years in Porto Rico. It gives meaning to the fact that out of the 165,000 pupils now in Porto Rican schools, a goodly number have been set to practical tasks.

The University of Porto Rico has found its mission in utilitarian service to the island. In its college of agriculture with 217 students, in its high school with two years of industrial training required, with 209 students; in its normal department where teachers are trained for instructing the youth in rural sections in gardening, manual training and home economics as well as in reading and writing, with 251 students; in its practice school devoted to special training for special classes and needs with 26 students. It is only as we consider the kind of training needed for a particular locality that we can understand how a university can give its least emphasis to a college of liberal arts, which in this case only includes 23 students, or to a college of law with 55 students, or with 36 men in a college of pharmacy.

It is significant of the quality of work accomplished that the University of the State of New York has registered the degrees from the College of Law of the University of Porto Rico and is carrying the College of Pharmacy as an accredited college, pending inspection and completion of the four-year course.

As one visits this island university, situated at Rio Piedras, on the outskirts of the capital city of San Juan, he is impressed with the excellent buildings situated on a vast campus, composed of 100 acres. There is found here a particular emphasis upon teacher training, for the Department of Education on the island has taken as its standard the motto, "No rural teachers without training." Here the students must remain two years to get their diplomas. There were found here also a goodly number of teachers who had been trained in the United States, and at least half a dozen of the individual students who were not here were planning in the near future to continue their preparation at Columbia University and other institutions in North America.

At present there are 1944 students enrolled in all departments of the University of Porto Rico.

The college of liberal arts confines its work to two distinct lines, that of preparing the students for professional courses in the United States, such as engineering, and that of preparing teachers for high and continuation schools. Some of these students get practice in teaching in the university high school.

The college of law graduated its first class last year. This department is handicapped in matter of instructors, paper rooms and a good reference library. The college of pharmacy also graduated its first class last year.

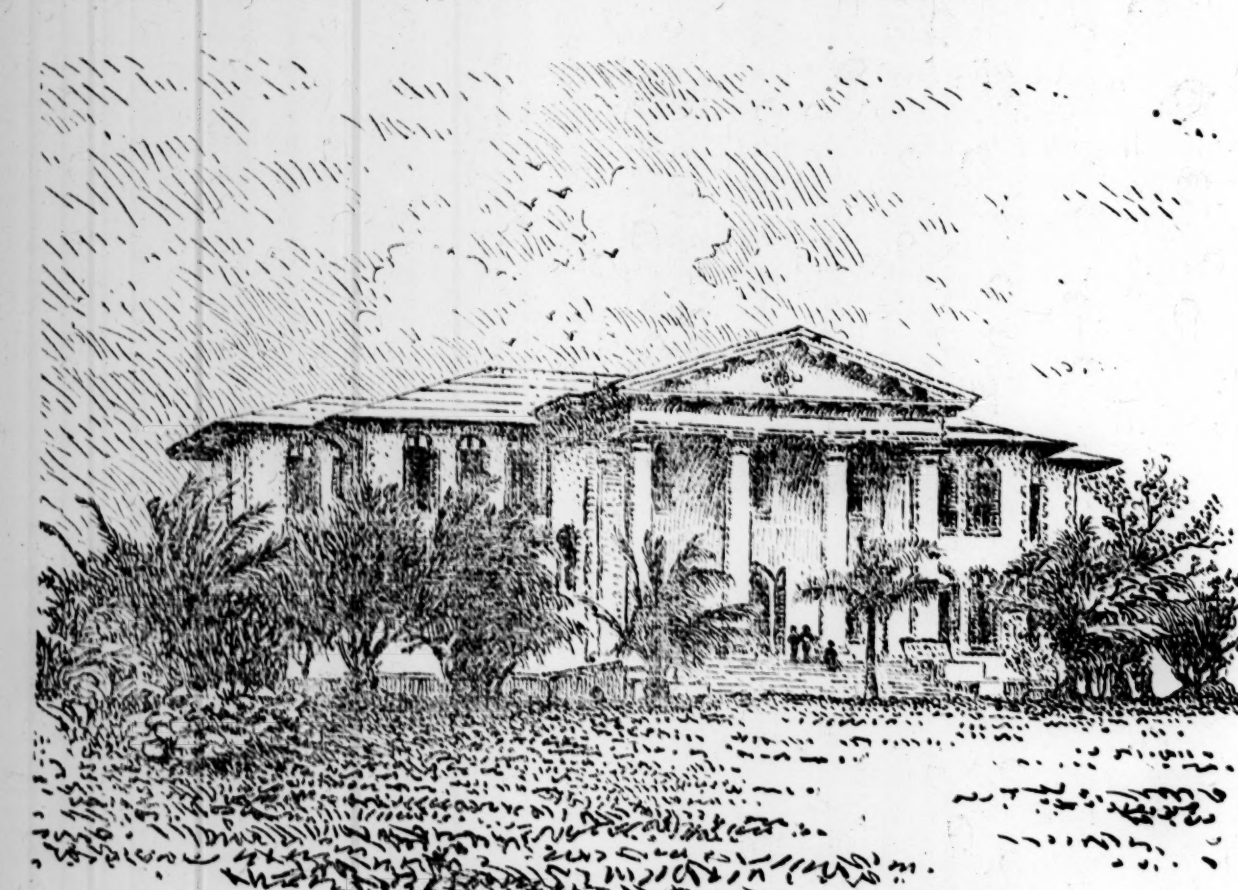
The practice school is particularly popular with students who take their academic work in the mornings and utilize their afternoons for manual work. One is taken through well-equipped shops for carpentering and work in metals, and is also shown the model gardens wherein students learn the rudiments of fruit raising, as well as the departments in which girls are instructed in cooking and household economics.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is situated at Mayaguez. One finds here a new natural science building completed last year, and the standard of work along all lines being steadily raised. Another recent feature of interest in connection with this agricultural department is in the line of giving opportunity for students to support themselves while studying. The dairy and the college farm were made available by the trustees for student labor, and 125 students, about 60 per cent, took advantage last year of this means of paying their expenses. There is a teaching corps of 29, and while American teachers are usually scattered through the members of this and other faculties of the university, the majority of the teachers are Porto Ricans.

The new machine shop, the laboratory, and the farm equipment are sufficient to accommodate 300 students who are expected to be in attendance

the coming year. The regular course is four years in length, and without doubt there is no department of the university more directly associated with the necessary present day demands of the island, than this section of education in agriculture and mechanical arts.

The University of Porto Rico, as well as the entire educational movement of the island, is under the present chancellor, Dr. Paul G. Miller, who with his corps of teachers is devoting his efforts to the production, by means of education, of a new type of youth for Porto Rico whose striking characteristic is "economic independence."



University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras

London School of Oriental Studies

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Although the formal inauguration by the King of the School of Oriental Studies has not taken place at the time of writing, the London institution in Finsbury Circus is already opened for its new educational uses under the direction of Dr. E. Denison Ross, who himself undertakes the teaching of Persian. London is thus freed from reproach of possessing no institution to be compared with the oriental schools of Paris, Petrograd and Berlin.

It was to remove this reproach that a representative deputation some 10 years ago presented a memorial to the then Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Not only was a sympathetic reply received, but within a few months a Treasury committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Reay, to consider the organization of oriental studies in London. This committee recommended that the school should "be built up from the nucleus of oriental teaching now existing at University and King's Colleges." Oriental teaching has been carried on at these two colleges, now incorporated in the University of London, almost since their foundation in the first half of the nineteenth century. The senate of the University of London have now assented to the transfer to the new school of the teachers in the oriental departments of these two colleges, excluding certain subjects, such as Egyptology, Assyriology and Hebrew, and nearly the whole of the oriental staffs of the colleges have in consequence been so transferred.

It should, however, be noted that though the School of Oriental Studies can easily be reached from either University College or King's College, yet the choice of the London institution as its home renders still more difficult the concentration of university studies in one single area of London; a solution of some of the difficulties of higher education in the metropolis which the recent royal commission had much at heart. It is the hope of the governing body of the new school to cooperate with the great oriental schools at Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere. Moreover, as it fell to Dr. Ross to draw up the scheme for a central research institute in India (after a conference of orientalists held at Simla in 1911), there are good grounds for expecting helpful intercourse between the London and Indian centers.

Since the London institution was founded as long ago as 1807, it is natural that considerable modifications should have had to be made in its arrangements to fit it for its new uses. The old building, besides various internal adaptations, has had built on to it a new wing which contains 17 well-lighted classrooms. There is a large library and a lecture theater, accommodating about 500 persons. Commemorative tablets for the staff, and for both men and women students, have also been provided. The classrooms are of two kinds, those suitable for lectures, and also classrooms where students will be able to study with the aid of departmental libraries, and of members of the lecture staff, who will be in frequent attendance to assist in these studies. No doubt many of these practical arrangements are due to an

Institutional Problems

Besides conducting a course for scoutmasters, motion pictures for the youngsters of Washington Square and courses in civics and other subjects at Greenwich House, New York University Community Service and Research has successfully started a course of 10 lectures on controllable and uncontrollable factors in correctional, penal and institutional problems. Calvin Derrick, who will be in charge of correctional problems in the unique county institutions of Westchester; Commissioner Burdette Lewis of the city department of correction, and Commissioner Arthur Woods will give the lectures. The lectures already given have attracted large audiences.

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the new Minister of Education, was entertained quite lately by the University of London Club. On that occasion he declared himself to be a great believer in leaving the English universities to manage their own affairs. He trusted that nothing he might do, as president of the Board of Education, would tend to limit what was one of the most precious features of the British educational system. On the other hand, it seemed to him that the universities might cooperate with one another to a greater extent than they had hitherto done. For instance, the universities of Oxford were at present devising courses of advanced study of which advantage might be taken by students throughout the British Commonwealth and the Allied countries, as well as by America. There would be great practical advantage if such courses were to be uniform, or approximately uniform, throughout all British universities.

Recently, Mr. Fisher said, he had been approached from many quarters by foreign governments who wished to know what English universities were prepared to do for students of the Allied countries after the war. He was obliged to answer that he did not know, and had no means of shaping the course of university policy. But if these universities thought fit to combine in any common scheme for attracting American or colonial students to advanced courses, the Board of Education would be very glad to cooperate. Something more, too, might, in his opinion, be done toward the encouragement of an exchange of teachers between the universities in the Overseas dominions and in the British Isles.

In this connection it is interesting to note that both Oxford and Cambridge are taking steps to create degrees more suitable and attractive to advanced students than have hitherto been open to them. A statute to provide for the grant of the degrees of doctor at Oxford, was introduced recently in congregation. The statute was discussed in a fuller house than has been seen for a long time. Great stress was laid on the need for attracting American and other similar students, the introducer of the motion pointing out that Oxford was unusually qualified to deal with these. She had acquired special experience through the Rhodes scholars and other Americans who had come to Oxford in recent years. Opposition to the statute chiefly centered round the point that two standards would be created for the same degree; a pass standard and an honor standard. However, when a division was challenged, the proposal was carried by 69 votes to 7.

At Cambridge the general board of studies recommend that in future graduates who have done a year of approved research, who have submitted a satisfactory dissertation, be admitted to the title of Master Designate in Letters and Science, and that the same privilege be granted to graduates of other universities who are admitted as research students, and have pursued a course of research for six terms. The general board also propose to ask the university to establish the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Science, to be given on examination; but the conditions to be fulfilled are not yet indicated.

In a recent speech at the Chapter House, Southwark, Mr. A. L. Smith (the master of Balliol) was speaking of the relation between education and religion, and incidentally told a story of how before the war he met a working man in Oxford, who was attending the Summer School, and who had a strong disbelief in the value of religion.

Dairy Husbandry Taught at Nebraska University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—First classes are being held in the new \$200,000 dairy husbandry building of the College of Agriculture at the University of Nebraska. The laboratories of this building will accommodate 1000 students. Every effort was made to make the laboratories cleanly and attractive. The floors are of tile and the walls are finished in glazed brick.

"This building represents a most important part of Nebraska agriculture," said Prof. J. H. Frandsen, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry at the university, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Nebraska measures her prosperity by the wealth of her farms. She is essentially agricultural. The growth of dairying in Nebraska has been continuous with the increased cost of land, and the necessity of more extensive methods of farming, until at the present time the farmers of Nebraska are milking approximately 700,000 dairy cows. The value of dairy products in Nebraska during 1916 was approximately \$25,500,000."

Professor Frandsen pointed out that the new dairy building provides a solution of the problem presented in the demand for trained men.

Provisions of Smith-Hughes Bill

With the signature of President Wilson affixed to the Smith-Hughes bill providing Federal subsidies for vocational education, the several states are already engaged in arranging their affairs to meet its provisions. While the substantial assistance thus given to states and communities will be of scarcely calculable aid in carrying education of a suitable kind to even remote districts of the states, the large significance of this bill for the whole country is that vocational education has been recognized not simply as a local matter but as a national question.

Designed to administer a fund for a definite type of education for all the states, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which the bill creates, will have a decided influence in fixing standards and will tend to bring harmony out of that conflict of opinions which has waged throughout the country as to kind and methods. It is probable that Massachusetts, which has been prominent in the formation and support of the bill and where such education has been greatly advanced, will have considerable influence in the standardization of vocational ideals.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education is to consist of the secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. Commissioners of Education, and three citizens appointed by the President. One of these latter is to represent manufacturing and commercial interests, one to represent agriculture and one to represent labor. Each is to serve three years with one of the three appointed each year. They will be given a salary of \$5000 each. The board is to make investigations and reports working when it chooses through the several governmental departments pertaining to the subject in hand.

The recognition of the necessity of training the vocational teacher which is emphasized in the bill is one of the greatest significance as the success or failure of vocational education depends to a very large extent upon the qualification of the teacher.

For the purpose of cooperating with the states in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects and in paying the salaries of teachers (note omission of supervisors and directors) of trade, home economics and industrial subjects the following appropriations are made for each of the two groups; the sum to be allotted to each State in proportion which its urban population bears to the total urban population of the United States; for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, \$300,000; fiscal year 1919, \$750,000; fiscal year 1920, \$1,000,000; fiscal year 1921, \$1,250,000; fiscal year 1922, \$1,500,000; fiscal year 1923, \$1,750,000; fiscal year 1924, \$2,000,000; fiscal year 1925, \$2,250,000; fiscal year 1926 and annually thereafter, \$3,000,000.

For the purpose of cooperating with the states in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trade and industrial and home economics subjects the following appropriations are made: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, \$500,000; fiscal year 1919, \$700,000; fiscal year 1920, \$900,000; fiscal year 1921 and annually thereafter, \$1,000,000. These sums are to be allotted to each state in the proportion which its population bears to the total population of the United States with the proviso that no state shall receive annually less than \$5000 prior to 1919, nor less than \$10,000 after that year.

In order to secure these benefits the several states are required formally to accept the provisions of the bill and establish a State board consisting of not less than three persons to cooperate with the Federal board.

European Educational Notes

gious agencies in connection with education. "Of course the church was always against education, wasn't it?" asked his companion. The master pointed to the college, "What are those buildings?" then, after a pause, "who founded them?" After a while the man saw the drift of the questions, but added the master to his South Wales audience, that was an attitude characteristic of the point of view which was widely diffused among the working classes of England. From 1870 onward, a similar materialistic tone had been given to education which was only now wearing off.

Referring to the Conference on Education held at Oxford last June, with members of the Workers Educational Association and others, Mr. A. L. Smith remarked there was no definite reference to religion as regards education. The omission was not really omission. It was considered that the whole of education was a religious matter, and those who were then gathered together felt that if they could not get the entire community to take up education as a religious duty, the conference would be of no value.

Attached to most of the English Universities there is now an appointments board which serves as a definite link between the centers of highest education and of commerce. This significant and far-reaching development of university work has escaped the notice of those who have been assisted to find business openings—students who in days not far distant would have crowded into the learned professions. Oxford and Cambridge universities led the way in forming such boards, and London and the still newer universities, operating in areas of dense population and industry, have followed up this pioneer work. Though these boards have been working in the face of difficulties and prejudice, and though the results hitherto obtained are small in comparison with the field that offers itself, yet the work is full of promise. In no center is the correlation of education and business more needed than in London, and no center offers wider opportunities. Since its institution the University of London Appointments Board has assisted over 500 graduates (men and women) to find employment.

The value of such work has been well expressed in the program of the Education Reform Council. One of its recommendations is that "the attention of the managers of large commercial undertakings should be called to the appointments boards which, in most universities, are now giving reliable help in the selection of graduates suitable for different types of responsible work. If the guiding minds of the universities keep in touch with leaders in the professions and industries, the claims of liberal education and of utilitarian efficiency may be harmonized."

There are several matters of interest in the report of the council of the University of Birmingham which is soon to be presented to the annual meeting of the governors. It is noteworthy that the number of women students, which was 20 per cent of the whole in the year before the war, has gradually risen till it is now 40 per cent. On the other hand the total number of students in the same period has fallen from 1032 to 689. The full number of present and past members of the staff and students now under arms is 762.

In referring to the zoological and agricultural departments, the principal of the university (Sir Oliver Lodge) says it is scarcely possible to overestimate the national importance of agriculture and the desirability of continuing and enlarging the opportunity for all investigations which throw light upon the fertility of soils and the means that may be adopted for reclaiming and making fertile soils of inferior character. Discoveries in this direction are now constantly being made and should be encouraged by every available means, since nothing could so largely aid to the wealth of the nation.

The dean of the faculty of science (Professor Frankland) in his report, puts forward certain specific reforms in the teaching of the natural sciences by universities. With regard to the length of the curriculum, he proposes that no degree should be conferred in these subjects, unless the candidate has had a minimum of four years' study after matriculation at one or more of the recognized universities, or equivalent institutions. Only the lowest degree (B. Sc.) should be awarded after this period of study, and some relatively simple research work should be required of the candidate. A higher degree (M. Sc.) might be conferred after a fifth year devoted to original investigation at a university, upon the presentation of a thesis embodying the results of this research and approved by the examiners. The highest degree (D. Sc.) should not be awarded except for published research work. In conclusion Professor Frankland remarks that, in order to give effect to recommendations of this character, it is necessary that some general agreement should be arrived at among the several universities of the country.

Wales has taken alarm at the proposal, which is said to be under consideration by the Royal Commission, to intrust the control and higher administration of the university to an official body to be appointed by the Government. It is considered that such a step would violate the fundamental rules of democratic government, upon which the university and its constituent colleges were established. No proposal could well be more wholly at variance with the genius of the people. Several years ago, Sir Isambard Owen gave expression to this Welsh characteristic in

the following words: "Education is a matter of public business in Wales, to an extent that may seem strange in England. . . . The constitution of our University Court, in which the entire legislative and executive power of the cooperation is lodged, though it may seem somewhat singular in English eyes, to us in Wales appears a simple and natural arrangement."

At present, the University Court is a body of 191 persons which meets twice a year. Its representative character may be judged from the following analysis: Government, 13 members; county councils, 27; constituent colleges, 36; guild of graduates, 13; school, 6; Central Welsh Board, 6. Such an authority being too large to discharge the details of administrative and financial duties, there is an executive committee, which consists of seven ex-officio members and 13 members elected by the court.

As a protest against any attempt to place the government of the university in the hands of a nonrepresentative body of experts nominated by the Crown, a number of well-known public men in Wales and Monmouthshire met at Shrewsbury, and after passing a resolution in favor of democratic control appointed two committees, the one to organize a public opinion and the other to consider proposals for the constitution of a representative body to govern the university. Following on this meeting at Shrewsbury, a circular letter signed by eight leaders of public opinion has been addressed to various bodies and religious organizations in Wales, requesting them to pass a resolution adverse to such an undemocratic proposal and to forward it to the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales. Already the Breconshire County Council has passed such a resolution, and it is almost certain that the response to this appeal will be of a very general character.

It is to be regretted that Count P. N. Ignatiev has not remained long enough at the Russian Ministry of Education to complete the reforms in the existing educational system which he initiated. His activity has been quite unusual and his ideas progressive and enlightened. In November last, Count Ignatiev brought before the Duma a scheme for a new university statute, introducing far reaching changes. Meanwhile, a considerable number of technical and professional schools are being provided. As many as 10 new technical institutes of various types appear to be in process of organization; in this connection it is interesting to note that the Minister approached the municipalities and other local authorities with a view to their sharing the expense. A large proportion of these technical institutes are to be established in the eastern part of the Empire.

Of the several proposed new universities, the first to be opened will be those of Perm and Rostov on the Don. The scheme for the University of Irkutsk is to be brought before the Duma in the autumn of 1917, and another university in the far east is planned for either Vladivostok or Habarovsk. All the towns which have been chosen as new centers of education have already voted sums of money, larger or smaller, according to their wealth. Some of the old universities, e. g., those of Odessa and Tomsk, have been allowed to increase the number of their students. These reforms are to be carried out in the course of the next three years.

It must not, however, be supposed that Count Ignatiev has only been laboring in the field of higher education. His activities have extended right down to the elementary school.

There has recently been published by the Prussian Minister of Education a lengthy report on foreign studies. Though begun before the war, it takes account of the new conditions which have come into being during the course of the great European struggle. This is made manifest in the following passage, which is best given in the translation afforded by the Times: "The war has made plain to those who did not know it how terrible our ignorance of foreign thinking has been, and how bitterly we need scientific understanding of the present time. Our field is the world. Every member of a university must regard it as a duty of honor to inform himself, whether in economics, law or politics, and to make up his mind about the great problems of world politics and world economics. The judgment of questions of foreign politics according to our domestic points of view, which has been seen even during the war, can be overcome only if we make a thorough scientific training about foreign countries a goal of our national education policy. The necessary consequence will be better possibilities of education and more understanding and help for Germans abroad from the Germans at home. Then a German 'Kultur' policy in foreign countries will be possible on a greater scale than hitherto."

Music for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Public School Music Association of Memphis is endeavoring to cultivate an appreciation of good music among the students by means of concerts given each month in the school auditoriums, at which standard compositions are rendered.

The children themselves take no part in the programs. It is the plan of the association to bring the best of music to them. A brief biographical sketch of a composer is usually presented, and examples of his works played or sung. The classification of the compositions is emphasized. In this easy, entertaining way, the pupils are introduced almost unawares to the history of music, as well as familiarized with the semi-classical.

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Working Out Salvation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

W OULD not a teacher of mathematics, standing before a blackboard, turn from the confused evidence before him to the basic law of mathematics and bring this law to bear upon the mistakes before him? And if you were told that you could turn from the jarring elements of all human experience, in this same way, to the divine Principle, from which springs all true being, and that divine Principle can be thus applied to solve the problems of the human life, would you not rejoice in the discovery and in the prospect? There is nothing in the blackboard mistakes, nothing in the figures themselves, that can put off the mistakes. The correction must come from the governing law rightly applied. So with human life—unaided men and women do not have power of themselves to correct the evil of the world. The redeeming power for sin and suffering lies outside of matter, in divine Mind, God. And Christian Science, revealing divine Mind to be divine Principle and to operate as Principle to govern man, sets before you the process for actual readjustment, according to divine Principle, of the whole human problem.

This process is entirely mental. It lies in true prayer, and in obedience to the divine Mind communed with in prayer. It sets right, step by step, the individual who prays and obeys; and because of him, others. Beginning with one, Christ Jesus, one who listened to and obeyed divine Principle, Christianity with its healing works flowed out to all. Christian Science shows you that the tangled discords of matter are like the blackboard mistakes, unsupported by Principle, and sets you intelligently at work to erase and to remove them by understanding and applying Principle. To be a successful Christian, and that means to correct and to purify your concept of living, you must be a scientific Christian, and must keep busy letting Science, Christian Science, rule your consciousness and order your action. This, done completely, would find you like the numbers and the stars, obedient to rule, therefore expressing the highest sense of manhood possible on earth. This Christ Jesus did, and

this he enjoined upon mankind in his "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." No one knew more tenderly than he, however, that the tangle upon our human blackboard is not only far from the spiritually real, but distressingly real to us. And so with untiring patience he showed us how, little by little, to apply Principle to the tangle, and to work out, intelligently, industriously and lovingly, the requirements of a whole salvation.

"Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem?" writes Mrs. Eddy upon page 3 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And she continues in the same paragraph: "Shall we ask the divine Principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

Should a casual reader hastily decide that the illustration of not praying to the principle might mean lack of prayer, let him think what consecration would be needed to bring all his outlook into oneness with divine Principle, to so order his thoughts and life that divine Love should constantly govern him, to commune so steadily with infinite Mind that he would unfailingly express that Mind. This, truly, would be constant prayer; a continued mental watching which sits out of thought the things unlike God and cherishes all that images Him. Christian Science discourages superficial prayer, selfish prayer,—yes, but offers in its stead the prayer of understanding which means constant association, in inmost thought, with divine Love and all its lovely works. True prayer not only communes with divine Principle, but employs the divine rule in daily and hourly concerns. And this literally and actually works out salvation in the way Holy Writ bids us to be about it.

That teaching recorded in the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, the teaching known as the Sermon on the Mount, is almost entirely made up of rules and promises. Christ Jesus made God known to the people, and then gave them

definite rules for the right understanding and conduct which would demonstrate the presence of God amongst men. Words would not do it. Right understanding and right deeds, spiritual rules applied to daily living, would, he made clear, bring the kingdom of heaven to earth. And Christian Science is only repeating this, revealing God as divine Principle and furnishing a scientific understanding of the rules for salvation. When Mrs. Eddy discovered that God is divine Mind, omnipotent, omnipresent; that man is spiritual idea eternally existent in divine Mind; that this spiritual man can be understood and demonstrated now, to the eventual destruction of the material sense of manhood which is not born of God;—she perceived the process of salvation and set forth its rules. To let divine Mind be in us is the simple, saving way, and to learn that no other mind than the divine has any origin, power, presence, or real existence, inspires us to be about the process of proving the divine Mind to be All-in-all.

Sin, all Christians admit, all thinkers admit, is part of the human tangle. Sorrow, too, is not considered eternal. Evil economic conditions as well, are among the blackboard errors. None of these things has been called good. Two things, however, that have heretofore been supposed to be supported by God, are by Christian Science exposed to be among the errors; and these two things are sickness and death. Christ Jesus applied his rules for salvation to the destruction of sickness and death, as well as to sin, sorrow and poverty; and proving the unreality of matter, proved the unreality of it all. With divine Mind ever operative as divine Principle, the rules through which Principle operates understood and obeyed, and all human error exposed as the mistake upon which Principle is, rule by rule, brought to bear, there can be, in truth, no hindrance to the working out of salvation. You cannot drift, however, nor sit idly. Spiritual understanding must take the place of false belief. Rules thereto must be obeyed and employed. Mrs. Eddy says in her book "No and Yes" (p. 39): "Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us." There is no other way.

"That Same John Cornelison"

Gerit de Veer was the scribe of William Barents' third voyage "to the kingdoms of Cathaya and China, in anno 1596." The introduction and one of the latest records of the journal

are here given as found in the documents edited by Philip P. Alexander: "In the beginning of this year there were two ships rigged and set forth by the town of Amsterdam to sail that voyage. In the one, Jacob Heemskerk Hendrickson was master and factor for the wares and merchandise, and William Barents chief pilot. In the other, John Cornelison Rijp was both master and factor for the goods."

"The 5 of May all the men in both the ships were mustered, and upon the tenth of May they sailed from Amsterdam. The first of June we had no night and the second of June we had a good wind out of the west, and sailed northeast."

Soon after starting, the ships separated, and after his party's many adventures, at Kilduin in Russia, the chronicler tells how Cornelison unexpectedly returned to them.

"And when we came there we found a small house upon the shore, where-in there was three men and a great dog, which received us very friendly, asking us of our affairs and how we got thither. Whereunto we made answer, and showed them that we had lost our ship, and that we were come thither to see if we could get a ship that would take us to Holland. Whereunto they made us answer, that there was three ships at Kola, whereof two were to set sail from thence that day. Then we asked them if they would go with one of our men by land to Kola, to look for a ship where with we might get to Holland, and said we would reward them well for their pains; but they excused themselves and said they could not go thence, but would bring us over the hill, where we should find certain Laplanders, whom they thought would go with us, as they did."

"The 29 of August it was indifferent fair weather, and we were still in good hope to hear some good news from Kola, and always looked up towards the hill, to see if our man and the Laplander came; but seeing they came not, we went to the Russians again. . . . In the meantime we spied the Laplander coming alone without our man, whereat we wondered and were somewhat in doubt; but when he came unto us, he showed us a letter that was written to our master, which he opened before us, the contents thereof being that he that had written the letter wondered much at our arrival at that place, and that long since he verily thought that we had all been cast away, being exceedingly glad at our happy fortune, and that how he would presently come to us with victual and all other necessities to succor us withal. We being in no small admiration who it might be, that showed us so great favor and friendship, could not imagine what he was, for it appeared by the letter that he knew us well. And although the letter was subscribed 'by me, John Cornelison Rijp' yet we could not be persuaded that it was the same John Cornelison, who the year before had been set out in the other ship with us, and left us about Bear Island. For these good news we paid the Laplander his hire, and beside that gave him hose, breeches, and other furniture, so that he was apparelled like a Hollander."

"The 30th of August it was in-

different fair weather, we still wondering who that John Cornelison might be that had written unto us; and while we sat musing thereon some of us were of opinion, that it might be the same John Cornelison that had sailed out of Holland in company with us; which we could not be persuaded to believe. . . . At last the master said, 'I will look among my letters, for there I have his handwriting, and that will put us out of doubt.' And so, looking amongst them, we found that it was the same John Cornelison; wherewith we were as glad of his safety and welfare as he was of ours. And while we were speaking thereof, and that some of us would not believe that it was the same John Cornelison, we saw a Russian-Jell come rowing; with John Cornelison and our companion, that we had sent to Kola. Who being landed we received and welcomed each other with great joy and exceeding gladness. . . . He brought us . . . bread, flesh, bacon, salmon, sugar, and other things, which comforted and relieved us much. And we rejoiced together for our so unexpected meeting, at that time giving God great thanks for His mercy showed unto us."

In "A Wayfarer in China," Elizabeth Kendall gives delightful descriptions of her experiences in the less well-known byways of China.

"In Yunnan, or 'South of the Clouds,' as the word signifies, you are in a land of sunshine, of wild grandeur and beauty, of unfailing interest. Its one hundred and fifty-five thousand square miles are pretty much on end; no matter which way you cross the country you are always going up or going down, and the contrasts of vegetation and lack of it are just as emphatic; barren snow-topped mountains overhang tiny valleys, veritable gems of tropical beauty; you pass with one step from a waste of rock and sand to a garden-like oasis of soft green and rippling waters. Yunnan's checked history is revealed in the varied peoples that inhabit the deep valleys and narrow river banks. Nominally annexed to the empire of Kublai Khan, the Mongol, in the Thirteenth Century, ever since the Chinese people have been at work peacefully and irresistibly making the conquest real, and now they are found all over the province, as a matter of course occupying the best places. But they have not exterminated the aborigines, nor have they assimilated them to any degree. Today the tribes constitute more than one-half the population, and an ethnological map of Yunnan is a wonderful patchwork, for side by side and yet quite distinct, you find scattered about settlements of Chinese, Shans, Lolos, Miaos, Losus, and just what some of these are is still an unsolved riddle."

"The early hours of our first day's march led us along the great western trade route, and we met scores of people hurrying towards the capital, mostly coolies carrying on their backs, or slung from a bamboo pole across their shoulders, great loads of wood, charcoal, fowls, rice, vegetables. Every one was afoot or astride a pony, for there was nothing on wheels, not

The Audience in Westminster Hall for Warren Hastings' Trial

In one of the Edinburgh Review Essays, Macaulay wrote a memorable account of Westminster Hall and of the assembling of the great audience for the trial of Warren Hastings. "The High Court of Parliament was to sit, according to forms handed down from the days of the Plantagenets, on an Englishman accused of exercising tyranny over the lord of the holy city of Benares, and the ladies of the princely house of Oude."

"The place was worthy of such a trial. It was the great hall of William Rufus; the hall which has resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty kings; the hall which had witnessed the just sentence

of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers; the hall where the eloquence of Stratford had for a moment awed and melted a victorious party inflamed with just resentment; the hall where Charles had confronted the High Court of Justice with the placid courage which has half redeemed his fame. Neither military nor civil pomp was wanting. The avenues were lined with grenadiers. The streets were kept clear by cavalry. The peers, robed in gold and ermine, were marshaled by the heralds under Garter-King-at-Arms. The judges, in their vestments of state, attended to give advice on points of law. Near a hundred and seventy lords, three-fourths of the Upper House, as the Upper

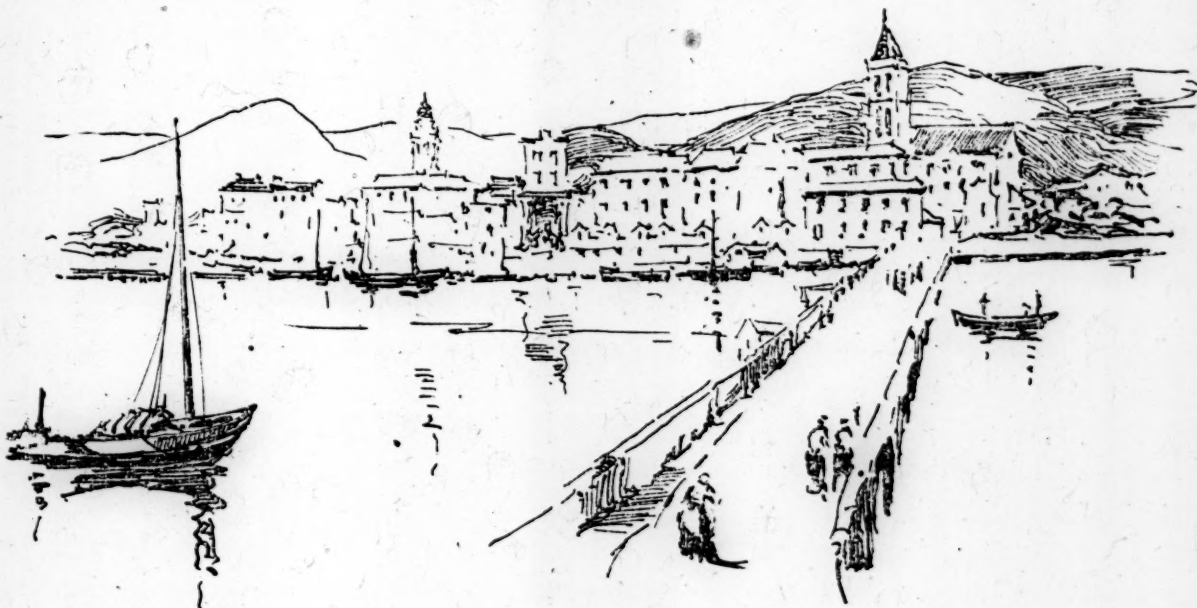
House then was, walked in solemn order from their usual place of assembling to the tribunal. The junior baron present led the way—Lord Heathfield, recently ennobled for his memorable defense of Gibraltar against the fleets and armies of France and Spain.

The long procession was closed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of the realm, by the great dignitaries, and by the brothers and sons of the King. Last of all came the Prince of Wales, conspicuous by his fine person and noble bearing. The gray old walls were hung with scarlet. The long galleries were crowded by such an audience as had rarely excited the fears or the emulation of an orator.

There were gathered together, from all parts of a great, free, enlightened and prosperous realm, grace and female loveliness, wit and learning, the representatives of every . . . art. There were seated around the Queen the fair-haired young daughters of the house of Brunswick. There the ambassadors of great kings and commonwealths gazed with admiration on a spectacle which no other country in the world could present. There Siddons, in the prime of her majestic beauty, looked with emotion on a scene surpassing all the imitations of the stage. There the historian of the Roman Empire thought of the days when Cicero pleaded the cause of Sicily against Verres; and when, before a senate which had still some show of freedom, Tacitus thundered against the oppressor of Africa. There were seen, side by side, the greatest painter and the greatest scholar of the age. The spectacle had allured Reynolds from that easel which has preserved to us the thoughtful foreheads of so many writers and statesmen, and the sweet smiles of so many noble matrons. It had induced Parr to suspend his labors in that dark and profound mine from which he had extracted a vast treasure of erudition—a treasure too often buried in the earth, too often paraded with impuduous and inelegant ostentation; but still precious, massive and splendid."

"There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticized and exchanged repartees, under the rich peacock hangings of Mrs. Montague. And here the ladies, whose lips more persuasive than those of Fox himself, had carried the Westminster election against palace and treasury, shone round Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire."

"The Sergeant made proclamation. Hastings advanced to the bar and bent his knee. The culprit was indeed not unworthy of that great presence. He had ruled an extensive and populous country, had made laws and treaties, had sent forth armies, had set up and pulled down princes. And in high places he had so borne himself, that all feared him, that most had loved him, and that hatred itself could deny him no title to glory, except virtue. He looked like a great man and not like a bad man. A person small and emaciated, yet deriving dignity from a carriage which, while it indicated deference to the court, indicated also habitual self-possession and self-respect; a high and intellectual forehead; a brow pensive, but not gloomy; a mouth of inflexible decision; a face pale and worn, but serene, on which was written, as legibly as under the great picture in the Council-chamber at Calcutta, *Mens aqua in arduis*: such was the aspect with which the great prosecutor presented himself to his judges."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Traù, Dalmatia

The shores of the Adriatic are studded with many gems still retaining the grandeur and beauty of the great Venetian Republic, and hall-marked with the winged lion of St. Mark, many of them tucked away in out-of-the-way places, but well repaying a visit to them. For its size Traù is perhaps as perfect an example as can be found, so packed is its tiny compass with

beautiful remnants of Venetian palaces, old gateways, attractive windows, and outside flights of steps with sculptured balustrades. "Experience," Mrs. Russell Barrington says, in "Through Greece and Dalmatia," "has told us that where you can get sleeping accommodation as understood by modern wants in an old town, there, to a certain degree, invariably, you find the old town spoilt. It is in Traù in Dalmatia, Castrogiovanni in Sicily, San Gimignano delle belle Torri in Italy, where you cannot sleep the night (unless by lucky chance you know an inhabitant, who offers hospitality), where the true old medieval flavor of a place is retained. It may be difficult to trace exactly where lies the spoiling, but when you face the entirely unspoilt, as on the piazza in Traù, the fact that here is a genuine medieval atmosphere still pervading is unmistakable, and creates a feeling of rare and intimate interest."

"Here, to our right, is the loggia, a perfect example of a public Court of Justice of the Venetian period," says our Baedeker, and "one of the most remarkable examples of that kind of building," says Mr. Jackson. Rising behind it is the fine old clock tower, friendly silence, gingerly stroking Jack while they kept a watchful eye on me. "What does it matter if words are lacking; a laugh is understood, and will often smooth a way where speech would bring confusion. Once, years ago in Western Tibet, I crossed a high pass with just one coolie, in advance of my caravan. Without warning we dropped down into a little village above Shyok. Most of the people had never before seen a European. I could not talk with them nor they with my coolie—for he came from the other side of the range—nor he with me. But I laughed, and every one else laughed, and in five minutes I was sitting on the grass under the walnut trees, offerings of flowers and mulberries on my lap, and . . . the whole population sat around on stone walls and house roofs."

In Yunnan

even a barrow. The crowd lacked the variety in color and cut of dress of a Hindu gathering; all had black hair and all wore blue clothes, and one realized at once how much China loses in not having a picturesque and significant head covering like the Indian turban. But the faces showed more diversity both in hue and in feature than I had looked for. . . . But fair or dark, fine-featured or foul, all greeted me in a friendly way; generally stopping after I had passed to ask my coolies more about me. My four-bearer chair testified to my standing, and my men, eastern fashion, glorified themselves in glorifying me. I was a 'scholar,' a 'learned lady,' but what I had come for was not so clear. A missionary I certainly was not. Anyway, as a mere woman I was not likely to do harm. "The road after crossing the plain entered the hills, winding up and down, but always paved with cobbles and flags laid . . . generations ago, and now illustrating the Chinese saying of good for ten years, bad for ten thousand."

Many times does the writer speak of the friendliness of the people. "The way to the heart of the Chinese is not far to seek. They dote on children, and children the world over are much alike. More than once I have solved an awkward situation by ignoring the inhospitable or unwilling elders and devoting myself to the little ones, always at hand. Please the children and you have won the parents." Much may also be done by laughter. Once, becoming aware of two pairs of black eyes peering over the top of a bank where she was lying, the writer relates, "I laughed, and thereupon the owners of the eyes, who had stumbled upon me as they came up the hill, seated themselves in front of me and began to ply me with questions, to which I could only answer with another laugh; so they relapsed into

and deceit; they are skillful, industrious, very diligent in their own affairs, liberal, benign, polite, and disposed to religion and piety; and they are not less ready-witted in all the sciences than ended with prudence and capacity for managing affairs of importance." It is such people as these who invent beautiful monuments—to be enjoyed by all who follow after."

"Great as had been our expectations, they are surpassed by the actual sight of the Traù Cathedral. . . . The value of limitation in size; the value of shade; the beauty of rich, mellow color; the meaning-full intention in every ornament; the total absence of any spot of restoration—all these are the virtues in this beautiful church which at once strike the eye. . . . But we might try to describe every detail of this basilica, and still leave quite untold the curiously fascinating charm which on the spot arouses such deeply satisfying admiration. The source of impressions such as are made by these rare sights is not only to be traced to the scene itself, nor to the actual beauty of the place we see. We are taken back into the atmosphere of an ancient world and its ways—a world crowded with romantic associations. Into which church is full of, fit in harmoniously and with entire consistency."

Like Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Barrington takes leave of Traù by Farlati's description of its people: "The Traù-rini are endowed with susceptibility for every virtue; they are lovers of equity and justice, and haters of fraud and deceit; they are skillful, industrious, very diligent in their own affairs, liberal, benign, polite, and disposed to religion and piety; and they are not less ready-witted in all the sciences than ended with prudence and capacity for managing affairs of importance." It is such people as these who invent beautiful monuments—to be enjoyed by all who follow after."

—Francis Ledwidge.

"The Poetical Filter"

"I once thought of making a collection,—to be called 'The Poetical Filter,'—upon the principle of simply omitting from the old pieces of lyrical poetry which we have, those parts in which the whim or the bad taste of the author or the fashion of his age prevailed over his genius. You would be surprised at the number of exquisite wholes which might be made by this simple operation, and, perhaps, by the insertion of a single line or half a line, out of poems which are now utterly disregarded on account of some odd or incongruous passages in them;—just as whole volumes of Wordsworth's poems were formerly neglected or laughed at, solely because of some few wilfulnesses, if I may so call them, of that great man,—whilst at the same time five-sixths of his poems would have been admired, and indeed popular, if they had appeared without those drawbacks, under the name of Byron or Moore or Campbell, or any other of the fashionable favorites of the day. But he has won the battle now, ay! and will wear the crown, whilst English is English." —From Coleridge's Table Talk.

From "The Titans"

Fresh Season of new-springing year
then is;
When Sun increaseth daily in his
strength;
Break stillness of first Dawn, birds'
Hiring notes;
On bowering bough, with throbbing
speckled breast;
Loud throats warbles nigh. Is that
to wake
His mate; and wake all birds that
sing in the morn' . . .
All fowls are fain, of day's returning
light.
This joyeth in his pride; that in his
trance,
Gurgles; he thretes, he exults. Is
mingled sweet
Consent of winged kinds, before they
flit.
The skink, linnet and the wren; that
inn.
With other more, in the sheen-flicker-
ing leaves."

Chant forth, all singing blithe, as
Dawn doth rise;
Their sundry mingled lays. Now on
every part,
Birds cheerful pipe. Day cometh
apace; the air seemeth
Then tingling tangled web of subtle
sounds.
From field, on fluttering wings, glad
lark's mounts;
To meet the day's new birth; whose
glistering streams
Spring merry already, from wide brow
of Earth.
Wet with night-drops; with large re-
turning warmth.
Climbing age heavenward, circling
higher and higher;
He in skies pours forth shrill trans-
ports of bird's breast.
Last, spent his spirits, still singing,
faltering lights;
Whereas he left his nest, in lowly
grass. . . .
—C. M. Doughty.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917

EDITORIALS

Return of the Railway Labor Issue

THE Adamson Law, framed and passed by the United States Congress upon the urgent solicitation of President Wilson, to avert a national strike of railway trainmen, called for Labor Day, September 4, 1916, was approved by the President on Sunday, September 3, and, to avoid all possible technical dispute, was again approved on Tuesday, September 5. Much bitterness was engendered by the manner of settlement. Pronounced criticism was directed against the enactment. It was denounced as a surrender to force. The part which President Wilson took in bringing about the adjustment became a campaign issue. In support of the President, who was a candidate for reelection on the Democratic ticket, the one point emphasized was the outstanding fact that the compromise had averted a national calamity. The President had sent to Congress, on August 20, a message recommending six measures intended not only to meet the emergency, but to secure protection to the public against a repetition of the conditions that were then threatening to upset the industry of the whole country. The Adamson Act included only two of the measures proposed, and it was to become operative on January 1, 1917.

It soon became clear, however, that the railways would not comply with the law until it had been passed upon by the courts. By the middle of November quite a number of the companies had petitioned for injunctions against enforcement. The brotherhoods were declaring that they would demand the enforcement of the statute on January 1, and that if the companies would not meet the terms of the settlement they would strike. On November 22, in the United States District Court in Kansas City, Mo., Judge Hook declared the law unconstitutional, and the matter was soon afterward taken to the United States Supreme Court. A conference was held between representatives of the railways and of the brotherhoods, on December 28, with the view of reaching a settlement on questions of wages, pending the Supreme Court decision, but nothing came of the meeting. The brotherhood chiefs then announced that they would refer the whole matter back to their membership for final decision. A conference of the brotherhood leaders was held on January 12, and it was decided to defer action. On February 25 a circular was issued by the four organizations, fixing the limit of the period during which they would wait for a Supreme Court decision at March 5.

Evidently it was deemed advisable not to precipitate a strike on Inauguration Day. On Monday of this week, however, it became known that the brotherhoods had named next Saturday as the day for the beginning of a walk-out which, it was announced, would be extended daily until it embraced the entire 400,000 organized trainmen.

This is a running summary of the situation to date. In New York, tomorrow, a meeting of the directing heads of the four trainmen's organizations is to be held, with the purpose, it is understood, of presenting to the railway companies a final demand for immediate compliance with the terms of last September's settlement. Report has it that the railroads will not recede from their position.

Two impressive coincidences, in connection with the announcement of last Monday, deserve attention. The first is, that on the same day appeared a statement, under a Washington date line, saying: "Decision on constitutionality of the Adamson railroad law was again postponed today by the Supreme Court." The other is the fact that, on the day on which the decision was reached to defer the strike no longer, and perhaps in the same hour, organized labor in the United States, through its accredited representatives, was pledging, in Washington, its support of the national Government, in the event of war with Germany. The labor leaders, who subscribed to this pledge freely and warmly, represented fully 3,000,000 workers, and opposition to the resolutions pledging their unqualified loyalty arose only with respect to two points. Labor contended that it ought not to be asked to commit itself to compulsory service, for that would be questioning its patriotism. And it felt constrained to protest against any tendency toward militarism, because, it was held, labor knows that "militarism represents privilege and is the tool of special interests, exploiters and despots," but, it adds quickly, "while it opposes militarism, it holds that it is the duty of the Nation to defend itself against injustice and invasion."

Incorporated in the 3,000,000 workers pledged to support the United States Government are the 400,000 trainmen who, if reason, judgment, compromise, and love of country do not interfere to restrain the responsible factors, may begin, next Saturday, one of the most disastrous strikes the Nation has known. There are now, as there were in September, those who wish to see a "trial of strength" between the railways and the men; who are opposed to "giving in," who would rather "have it out"; but these do not talk for the thinking people of the land. There is no desire among the mass of the people for internecine strife at a time, above all times, when unity is essential to the safety of the country.

It is regrettable that the Supreme Court has not been able to hand down its decision before now; but, since its findings have been delayed, the trainmen, as well as the railways, can afford to continue to wait with patience. Nothing is to be gained by giving way to impulse and impetuosity. Whatever is right will triumph, if not now, eventually. There must be no strike. Let the 400,000 remember their pledge to the Republic.

The Economic Position in Turkey

WHAT exactly is the present economic position of Turkey is a question by no means easy to answer. Little news is allowed to come through in regard to the matter, and such as does come through is, in the last degree,

unreliable. The statement, however, made recently by a prominent financial authority in Constantinople, which has managed to evade the censor, is so much the inevitable sequel to the position set forth in this paper some months ago as to leave little doubt as to its reliability.

The following facts, at any rate, are known with certainty. About fifteen months ago the position, from an economic point of view, in Turkey, was very serious; fields, in all directions, were being allowed to lie fallow; no attempt was made to cultivate them, and the Turkish peasant was sullenly facing the inevitable semistarvation which lay in front of him. After true Turkish fashion, neither Enver Pasha nor Talaat Pasha concerned himself about the matter. They had staked all on one throw. If they lost, what did it matter to them in what condition they left the country? If they won, well; it would be all right anyway. The German authorities, however, saw the matter differently, and, about a year ago, having made their hold on the country more secure, they sent out an order that all the land possible should be cultivated, and seed in abundance was supplied for the purpose. It was quite in vain that the Turkish peasant, knowing what was coming, at first refused to work, and declared that if he was to starve, he might as well starve idle as working; for he knew full well that he would see little or nothing of the produce of his land. He was, however, obliged to carry out the order. Within a few months, reliable reports showed that from 70 to 80 per cent of the available land was being cultivated, and, within a few months more, equally reliable reports revealed the fact that all the grain had been reaped, and the vast bulk of it removed to Germany, or appropriated for the use of the Turkish army.

That was last September, and the people, with the whole winter before them, were left in a worse position than before the order for cultivation had been put in force. Since September, little or nothing has been heard of the matter. With the Germans in complete control of the situation; with the army better fed and better clad, probably, than it has ever been before; with the system of suppression worked out to a fine art, there is no word from the people themselves. The picture, however, shown by the authority already referred to of Constantinople starving, given over to the most utter neglect, and swarming with armies of beggars of all races, is probably sufficiently in accord with fact. It is not possible to be certain of more than this.

France, Russia, and Japan

CONSIDERABLE prominence was given, in the Paris press, to the speech of the Japanese Foreign Minister in the Japanese Diet, a short time ago, and occasion was taken to write appreciations of the Japanese attitude, and to emphasize the faithfulness with which the Japanese Empire had adhered to the alliance entered into with the Entente in the August of 1914. Although the European country most immediately affected by Japan's attitude must always be Russia, the alliance between France and Russia, which, of course, antedated the war by many years, has always rendered Russian concerns very much French concerns. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a paper like the Temps expressing satisfaction at the greatly improved relationship existing between Japan and the United States, because this situation leaves Japan free "to give unstinted aid to her ally, Russia, in the shape of artillery and munitions."

Japan has already, of course, done much in this direction; but Russia is only too familiar with the disconcerting effect which any untoward happenings in the Far East, either diplomatic or otherwise, are capable of exerting upon the flow of munitions across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok. From the Russo-Japanese point of view, the position has, of course, cleared very much during the past twelve months. The inner history of the discussions which have taken place during this time between Tokio and Petrograd may not be known for many years, if it is ever known; but, with Russia once again definitely looking south to the Bosphorus, rather than east to the Yellow Sea, for the solution of her problems, the political atmosphere had been steadily becoming clearer, until it culminated in the famous political convention arrived at between the two countries, about nine months ago. Under this convention, Japan engaged not to be a party to any "political arrangement or combination directed against Russia," and Russia undertook to observe the same policy towards Japan. Furthermore, the two countries agreed that, in the event of the territorial or special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties, that are recognized by the other contracting party, being threatened, Japan and Russia would consult together on measures to be taken with a view to support being afforded to each other, for the safeguarding and defense of those rights and interests.

Amidst the many wild statements which have recently been made about Japan's intentions, the significance of this agreement has been largely lost sight of. Japan does not enter into agreements lightly, and she rather prides herself on the fact that she has never broken one. This latter fact and its significance are fully appreciated in France and Russia.

Optimistic Louisiana

PEOPLE residing in the Northern United States, speaking generally, have little true conception of the importance, to the people of the southern central valley of the Nation, of every step in legislation or engineering that promises flood control. There has been a tendency, in some quarters lately, to regard as sectional, and even as local, the demands of Representatives in Congress from the Mississippi River states for appropriations for the prevention of floods, and misapprehension is not altogether inexcusable because of the confusion arising in regard to the so-called "pork-barrel" drafts upon the treasury. It should not be lost sight of, however, that the Mississippi River system drains a watershed embracing 1,246,000 square miles of territory.

The Mississippi River, in fact, is the great central drainage agency of the country lying between the moun-

tain chains of the East and of the West. The stream carries into the Gulf of Mexico annually 18,400,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, highly charged with sediment. In numerous floods, during the last twenty-five years, an average of 1,000,000 cubic feet of water per second has passed a given point.

The Mississippi River, at floodtide, has repeatedly worked tremendous harm, overflowing its banks and inundating the country for miles back from the channel. Louisiana has, time and again, suffered great loss from destructive floods. It is claimed for the State, especially for the delta region, that it has a soil as rich as any in the world. The entire lower Mississippi Valley, indeed, is marvelously fertile. The people of the lower valley should be prosperous, and they would be so, were it not for the uncertainty, instability, and insecurity which unite in blighting their industry and their hope.

But there is a change in sight, and the prospect of it is filling Louisiana and its chief city, New Orleans, with optimism. "There will be floods in the Mississippi River in the future," says the Item of the city named, "but the Nation is about to join efficiently in the prevention of the catastrophes sent down to us from the whole midcontinent."

Probably there never would have been any hesitation on the part of the Nation, in the matter of doing its whole part toward flood protection in the Mississippi Valley, if only there could have been some assurance of the efficiency to which the Item refers. The country as a whole is ready to spend billions, if necessary, upon a solution of the flood, waterway, and internal navigation problems involved in the control of the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and their tributaries, if only the stupendous enterprise is planned upon a scale commensurate with its importance, and is turned over, as was the Panama Canal, for instance, to an administration that looks only to the public interest.

The Pingree Gardens

WHETHER the idea of planting vegetables on every available lot and patch this year, with the purpose of bringing down the high cost of living, will or will not prove an efficacious method of solving the problem, the fact remains that the movement is on and is growing. A great number of cities and towns, in the United States, have already made plans for the encouragement of Pingree Gardens. That is, the municipalities directly, or local organizations having the sympathy, sanction, and support of the municipalities, are obtaining for the use of the public all the vacant lots and tracts lying within the corporate limits, with the intention of planting them in potatoes, turnips, parsnips, onions, lettuce, cabbage, squash, and so on. In some communities it will be necessary only to give extension to women's club and school-garden work; in most of them, however, vacant-land gardening must be recommenced where it was left off with the disappearance of the "hard times" consequent to the panic of 1893-94.

Prices were not so very high in those days, but employment was hard to find and money was scarce. It was before the beginning of the automobile age, and the industries that had grown up with Detroit, modest in comparison with those which that city has today, like industries all over the country, were either shut down or running on part time only. The working people in all the manufacturing centers had suffered deprivation in the winter of 1893. Hazen S. Pingree, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, a progressive and something of a radical in politics, and very much of a social reformer, was Mayor of Detroit, and he undertook to provide the wage earners of the city, and the poor generally, in future, with plenty of garden truck at a nominal price. He gave special attention to potatoes, first obtaining from the owners the privilege of putting all vacant land within the city under cultivation.

Real estate agents as well as owners, and people of philanthropic turn generally, cooperated with him. Finding that the area of vacant land was not sufficient to meet his purposes, he asked all good citizens having homes with grounds to consent to the plowing up of their front yards, back lots and ornamental lawns. He set an example himself, and his earnestness and enthusiasm broke down opposition and raised up friends all around him. In the first summer 455 acres of vacant ground in Detroit were cultivated, and from the Pingree Gardens were harvested 64,484 bushels of potatoes, 1200 bushels of beans, 3100 bushels of turnips, 1000 bushels of beets, 400 bushels of sweet corn, 4700 heads of cabbage, 400 squash and 500 pumpkins, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous vegetables.

Stringent rules were adopted for the government of popular gardening. Professionals were excluded. Certain allotments of ground were made, usually in accordance with the size of the family to be fed. Each man or family got all the produce he or they raised on such an allotment. Seed and instruction, and in many cases, garden tools, were free. Where a family raised a surplus, it could sell, but the business side of the enterprise was not encouraged. Each season while the Pingree Gardens continued, or while labor and general conditions called for them, the vacant lot cultivators became more expert. Many of them graduated into regular farmers. The undertaking proved to be an economic success. Thousands of struggling people were assisted in bridging over the period of depression which ended with the inauguration of President McKinley, in 1897.

Before Detroit had got very far along with its Pingree Gardens, the movement spread throughout the country. Everywhere the neglected vacant lot which had formerly disfigured towns and cities began to blossom like an irrigated oasis in the Arizona desert. In fact, the movement has never gone out altogether, for to it the women's municipal beautification campaign, the clean-up agitations, and the school gardens are largely indebted as to origin and success.

Recently Detroit decided to return to the Pingree plan, this time with the view of smashing the foodstuff trusts, and its decision has been either anticipated or closely followed by Chicago, Baltimore, Portland, Ore.,

Philadelphia, Dayton, Providence, and numerous other cities and towns. New Orleans, too, is thinking seriously of following the plan instituted by Detroit's Mayor nearly a quarter of a century ago, and it is said that Atlanta and Cincinnati also may get into line.

How successful Hazen S. Pingree's experiment in social economics proved may, perhaps, best be illustrated by referring to its effect upon his official achievements and political fortunes. He carried through numerous reform and radical ordinances, among them some which completely revolutionized the city's traction system. He could have been reelected Mayor indefinitely. Instead, the people of Michigan elected him Governor, and elected him the second time.

Notes and Comments

THERE is still, in the Rue Royale, in Paris, a poster bearing the general mobilization order of 1914 which has resisted the damage of wind and rain. A stranger, one morning recently, climbed a ladder and put a glass, held by a light wooden frame, over the notice. Protected from the weather, it will continue silently to recall August of 1914 to passers-by, until, finally, it is taken to a museum and placed among the relics of the Great War.

SPEAKING, as one is inclined to do at this time of year, of the hesitating approach of the milder season, as indicated in the occasional glimpse of the crocus or the occasional note of the bluebird, both a little way inward from the seacoast, one is reminded of the watchful waiting of George Coterrell, who more than once opened his casement only to be disappointed, yet was finally able to record:

But at last this golden morning
Stirred every patient wing;
And down the shaft of a sunbeam
Glided the gentle Spring.

It is interesting to note that, on the much-vexed question of the application of the term "colonies" to the British Dominions, there is by no means a consensus of opinion amongst Dominion statesmen. Indeed, it is an interesting coincidence that in speeches made on the same night in London, a short time ago, two such authorities as Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, and Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, should have taken opposite views of the matter. Mr. Fisher, on behalf of the Australian, the Canadian and the New Zealander, "as he had known them," utterly repudiated the designation; whilst Mr. Massey declared that he personally had no objection to it.

As a matter of fact, it does seem a pity that a term which, in its original meaning, so exactly expresses the relationship of the Dominions to the mother country, should be abandoned, simply because it has come to have a significance which never ought to have been attached to it. The word, of course, comes from the Latin "colonia," and, with the Romans, the "colonia" was, as a recent writer has expressed it, a free offshoot of the parent nation, as opposed to the "provincia," the area held by right of conquest.

THE story that Hiram W. Johnson would prefer the governorship of California to a seat in the United States Senate, and that he would resign the latter rather than give up the former, has now been sufficiently discredited. Governor Johnson may have his personal preferences, and they may lean to Sacramento rather than to Washington as a place of residence, but it might have been assumed that he realizes, as clearly as any public man in the Nation, where his duty lies in this crisis, and there he is quite certain to be found.

IN a presidential election, the result of balloting in the United States in the East is often known in the West before the voting ceases in the latter section. This, it is held, has sometimes a depressing effect upon tardy Western electors of the party that appears to be losing in the East. There is, consequently, now a movement looking to the uniform opening and closing of all polls in the United States. But this is, evidently, not what is needed. In the last election all the confusion arose over the reporting of results before they could possibly have been known. The remedy is to be found in greater reliability of press reports.

SPEAKING of the recent "alarming shortage" of potatoes, \$76 invested in telegrams, by the New York authorities, brought, almost immediately, offers of 35,300,000 pounds of these from a score of states of the Union, and, in addition, offers of 104,000 pounds of sweet potatoes, and of 3,575,000 pounds of onions. This serves to emphasize once more the fact that there is always plenty of foodstuff to go around in the country, but that the present distributing system does not get it around until an outcry is raised.

It is very likely that other states will follow the lead of New York in demanding that party organizations throughout the country join in a coalition movement for the organization of the National House of Representatives "on lines that will enable it to get down to business without weeks or months spent in wrangling over the speakership or committee chairmanships." In perfect accord with the temper of the country is this summons and the warning which accompanies it, saying that the public "will no longer tolerate delay or repetition of the miserable fiasco of the last days of the session just closed." What the Nation wants now is patriotism, not politics.

IN YOSEMITE, Yellowstone, Glacier, Rainier, and other of the great national parks of the United States, automobile busses, or carryalls, are now being substituted for the stage coaches that have for so long a time been at the service of visitors. The new Mt. McKinley National Park, in South Central Alaska, rises to such elevations, the altitude at one point being 23,300 feet, that visitors will apparently be in less need of motor busses, motor carryalls, or horse-drawn stage coaches than of elevators or escalators. This new pleasure ground has an area of 23,000 square miles, mostly on end.